

Research Focus

<<Japan-India Human Exchange Research Series ⑤>>
**Attracting students from India as ways and means to
encourage highly skilled professionals from India**
~Both Japanese universities and corporates, alike, need to make conscientious
efforts towards further globalization~

2017 August



2017

The Year of Japan-India
Friendly Exchanges

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Structure of material and summary

< Introduction >

- Promotion of international students to Japan is essential to promote the entry of highly skilled professionals in Japan. Asia is the major international students sending area and India is the second largest sending country in the world after China.

< Destination of Indian students >

- Against the backdrop of the US universities' global competitiveness and students' expectation for better job opportunities after graduation, a higher concentration in the US can be observed.

< International students in Japan >

- Major reasons of choosing Japan as a destination of study are interests in Japanese society/Japanese language/culture, rather than job opportunity after graduation.

< Indian students in Japan >

- The number of Indian students has been increasing since 2013. As of May 2016, there were 1,015 Indian students in Japan. The Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) has designated the University of Tokyo to handle several initiatives to promote international students from India.

< Difficulties of studying in Japanese >

- Although universities have been making efforts toward globalization, further efforts are needed to enhance internationalization. It should be noted that another challenge is located at the corporate side. Universities' internationalization will not result in the increase in highly skilled foreign professions if companies continue to require at least business level Japanese language skills.

< What is needed to encourage Indian students >

- Considering the current limited capacity of accepting international students and the time required for globalization, supportive measures such as promotion of student tourism through content exports, promotion of short-term student exchange at both the university level and high school level, etc. are important to build a foundation.

About this research initiative

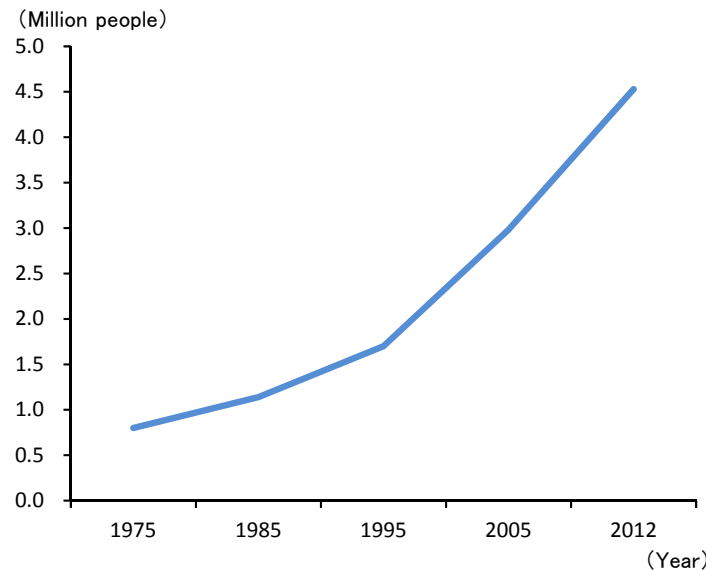
Issue	Contents
Why India-Japan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although India is a very important strategic partner for Japan, economic and human relationships with India are not so strong compared with other countries. • Therefore, both governments are keen to enhance bilateral relationships.
Why now	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With the year 2017 being declared the “Year of Japan – India Friendly Exchanges”, the timing may be right to consider ways and means to enhance the two countries' relationships. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ During the visit of H.E. Mr. Narendra Modi, Prime Minister of India, to Japan in November 2016, the two Prime Ministers, he and Mr. Abe, agreed to mark the year 2017 as the year of Japan-India friendly exchanges.
Positioning of this research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This research initiative focuses on Japan-India human exchange (tourism, labor migration, international student exchange) and aims to promote the two countries' human exchange. • This research initiative was registered as an event celebrating the “Year of Japan-India Friendly Exchanges” by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
Released reports	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Current structure and outlook of Indian visitors to Japan 2. Japan visit promotion from India through “Cool Japan” 3. Current structure and outlook of Indian residents in Japan 4. How to attract highly skilled Indian professionals to Japan 5. Attracting students from India as a ways and means to encourage highly skilled professionals from India (This report)



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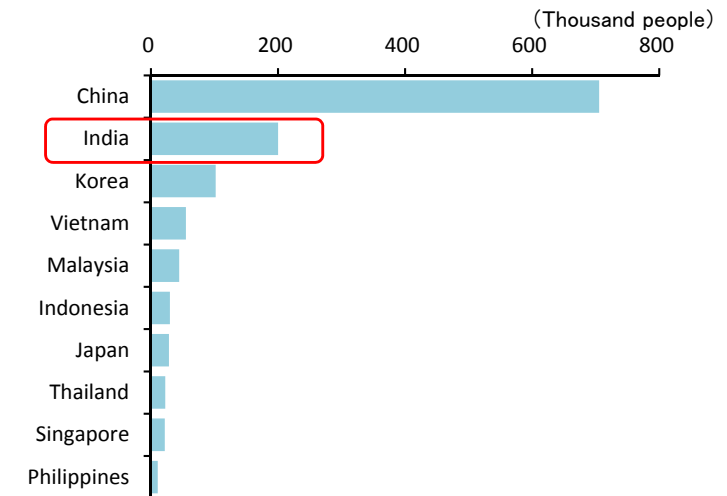
- As analyzed in the previous report (“How to attract highly skilled Indian professionals to Japan”), several challenges such as the requirement for Japanese language skill, unique working/social system, etc. were identified as essential factors to attract highly skilled Indian professionals to Japan.
- Considering existing challenges and expected required time for changing working/social systems, Japan needs to undertake various supplementary measures such as advertising the attractiveness of staying in Japan by tourism promotion and content exports (*These aspects were analyzed in the 1st and 2nd reports of this series).
- Additionally, attracting Indian students to Japan can be one of the solution to bridge the gaps described above. The students can get exposed to the Japanese way of life, culture, food, language, and other positive facets of living in Japan. Therefore, this report focuses on current structure of Indian international students and also consider ways and means to increase their number in Japan.
- Looking at global international students structure first, the number of international students has increased to about 4.5 million in 2012 from 3.0 million in 2005 due to progress of globalization and host countries’ efforts to attract potential highly skilled professionals. Asia is the major international students sending region and India is the second largest sending country in the world after China. As for the destination among OECD countries, the US, UK, France, and Germany are the major countries while the share of Japan is about 3%.

The number of students enrolled outside their country of citizenship : World total



(Source) OECD and UNESCO Institute for Statistics

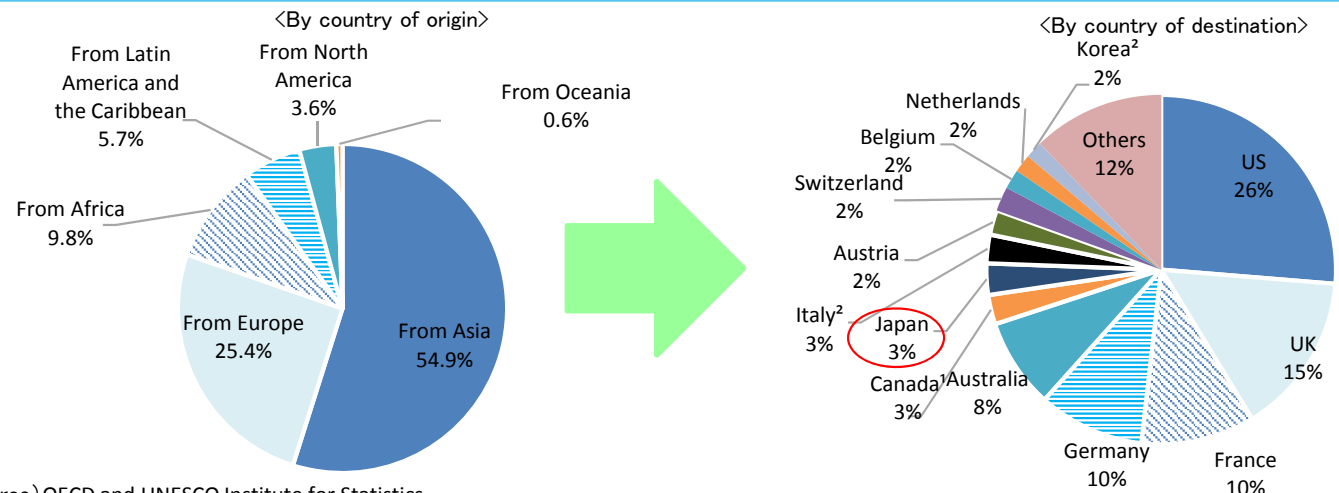
Tertiary-level international students in OECD countries from major Asian students (2015)



(Source) UNESCO Institute for Statistics

(Note) Students in US, UK, France, Germany, Australia, Canada, Japan, Italy Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Netherlands, and Korea.

Distribution of foreign and international students in OECD countries at the master's and doctoral or equivalent levels, by country of destination/ by region of origin (2014)



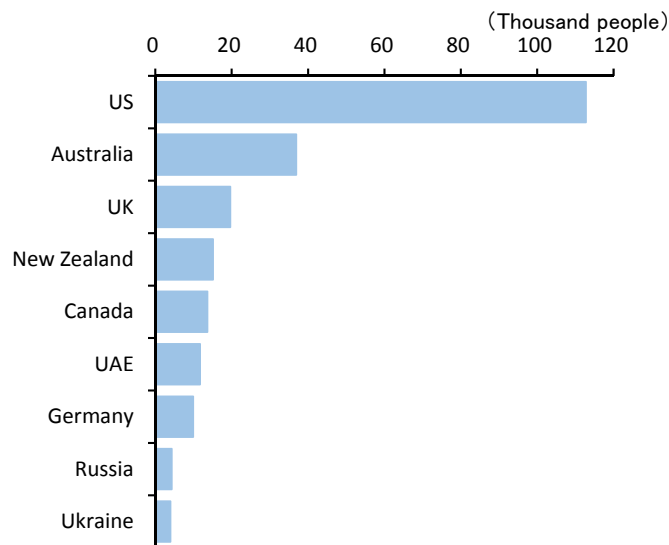
(Source) OECD and UNESCO Institute for Statistics

(Notes) 1. Data refer to foreign instead of international students. 2. Year of reference 2013.

Destination of Indian students

- According to UNESCO's data, the US, Australia, UK, New Zealand, and Canada are the major destinations of Indian students. Like highly skilled Indian professionals, Indian students have a tendency to prefer countries whose official language is English as a destination.
- Against the backdrop of US universities' global competitiveness and students' expectation for better job opportunities after graduation, a higher concentration in the US can be observed. Based on the world university ranking of "Times Higher Education", 25 US universities are in the top 50 universities. Considering the benefits of studying in the US, international student agents also recommend to study in the US. The number of Indian students is the second largest after Chinese students.

Outflow of tertiary-level students from India to abroad (2015)



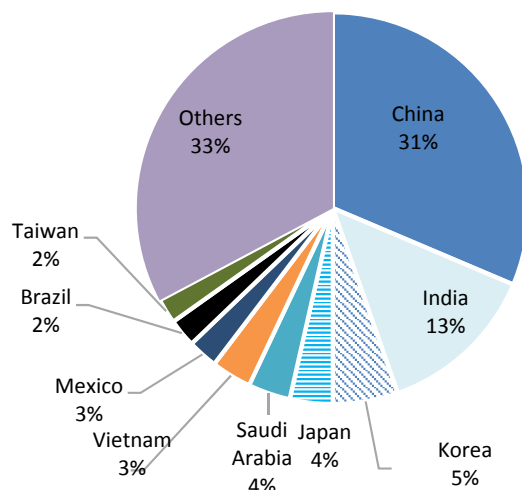
(Source) UNESCO Institute for Statistics

World University Rankings 2016-2017

Rank	University name	Country	Score
1	University of Oxford	United Kingdom	95.0
2	California Institute of Technology	United States	94.3
3	Stanford University	United States	93.8
4	University of Cambridge	United Kingdom	93.6
5	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	United States	93.4
6	Harvard University	United States	92.7
7	Princeton University	United States	90.2
8	Imperial College London	United Kingdom	90.0
9	ETH Zurich	Switzerland	89.3
10	University of California, Berkeley	United States	88.9
10	University of Chicago	United States	88.9
12	Yale University	United States	88.2
13	University of Pennsylvania	United States	87.1
14	University of California, Los Angeles	United States	86.6
15	University College London	United Kingdom	86.5
16	Columbia University	United States	86.1
17	Johns Hopkins University	United States	85.9
18	Duke University	United States	84.7
19	Cornell University	United States	84.6
20	Northwestern University	United States	83.7
21	University of Michigan	United States	83.6
22	University of Toronto	Canada	83.0
23	Carnegie Mellon University	United States	81.8
24	National University of Singapore	Singapore	81.7
25	London School of Economics and Political Science	United Kingdom	80.2
25	University of Washington	United States	80.2
27	University of Edinburgh	United Kingdom	79.2
28	Karolinska Institute	Sweden	77.6
29	Peking University	China	77.2
30	LMU Munich	Germany	76.8
30	École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne	Switzerland	76.8
32	New York University	United States	76.7
33	Georgia Institute of Technology	United States	76.3
33	University of Melbourne	Australia	76.3
35	Tsinghua University	China	76.2
36	University of British Columbia	Canada	75.9
36	University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	United States	75.9
36	King's College London	United Kingdom	75.9
39	University of Tokyo	Japan	74.1
40	KU Leuven	Belgium	73.8
41	University of California, San Diego	United States	73.2
42	McGill University	Canada	73.1
43	Heidelberg University	Germany	73.0
43	University of Hong Kong	Hong Kong	73.0
45	University of Wisconsin-Madison	United States	72.6
46	Technical University of Munich	Germany	71.6
47	Australian National University	Australia	71.3
48	University of California, Santa Barbara	United States	71.2
49	Hong Kong University of Science and Technology	Hong Kong	71.1
50	University of Texas at Austin	United States	70.8

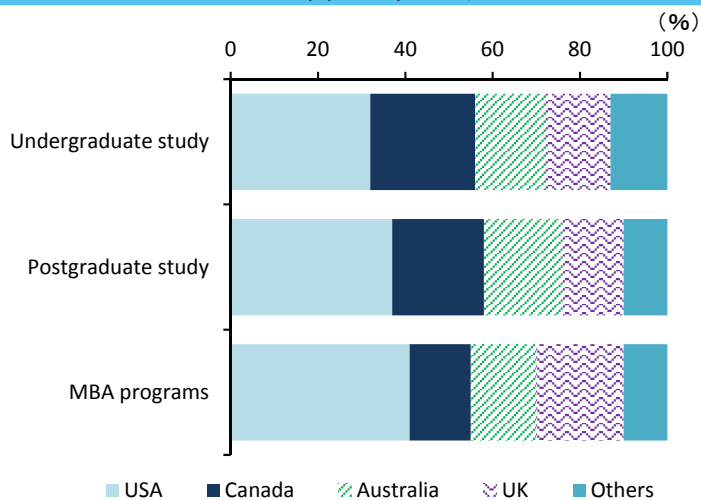
(Source) Times Higher Education "World University Rankings 2016-2017"

US's student visa ("F-1" visa) by country 2016



(Source) U.S. Department of State

Best study destination (Survey on agents about overseas study perception) in 2016

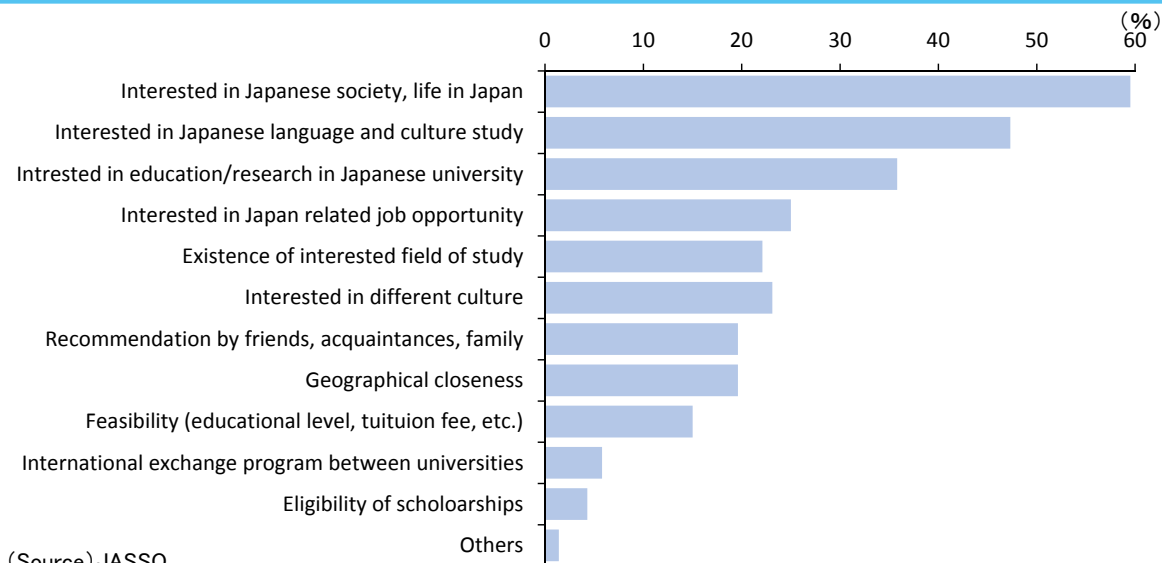


(Source) ICEF, "The i-graduate ICEF Agent Barometer 2016"

International students in Japan

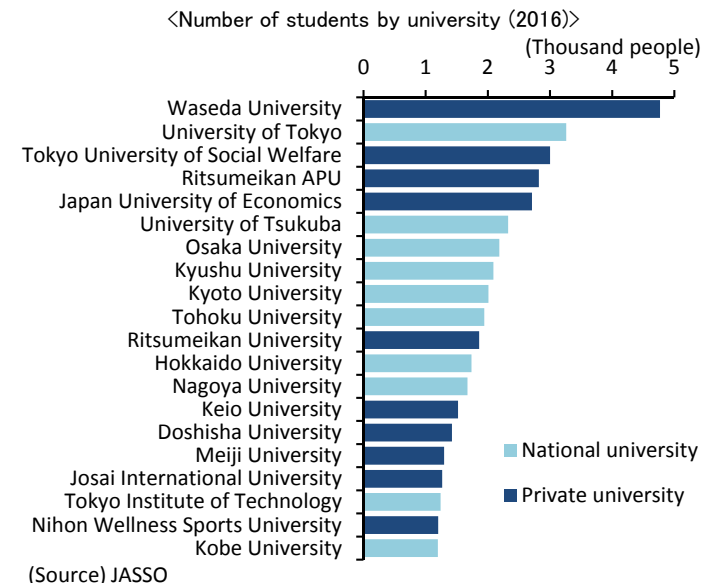
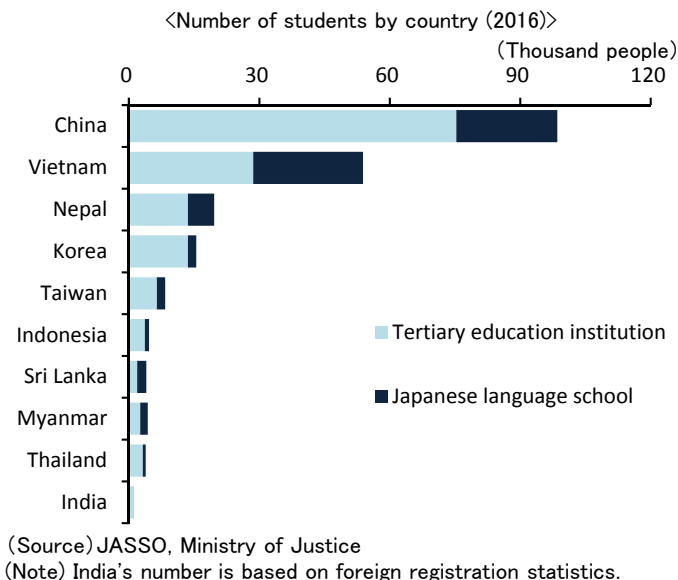
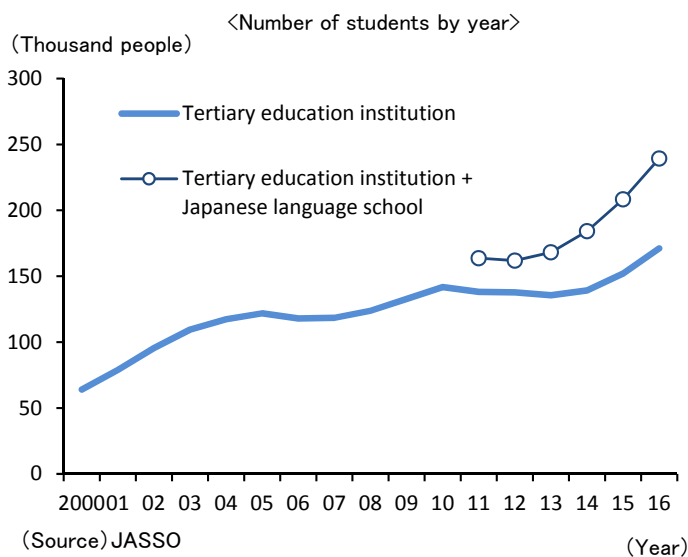
- According to the survey of the Japan Student Services Organization (JASSO), major reasons for choosing Japan as a destination of study are interests in Japanese society/Japanese language/culture, rather than job opportunity after graduation.
- The number of international students in Japan had stagnated between 2011-2012 due to the Fukushima disaster in 2011 but it has been increasing after that mainly driven by high influx of students in Japanese language schools. In 2016, international students including students in Japanese language schools reached about 240 thousand people. The number of Japanese language students from Nepal and Vietnam increased significantly in the last several years. This can be attributed to the less strict working regulations for student visa, which allows students work up to 28 hours /week.
- University data shows that Waseda University and University of Tokyo have more than 3 thousand international students.

Major reasons of choosing Japan as destination of study (FY 2015)



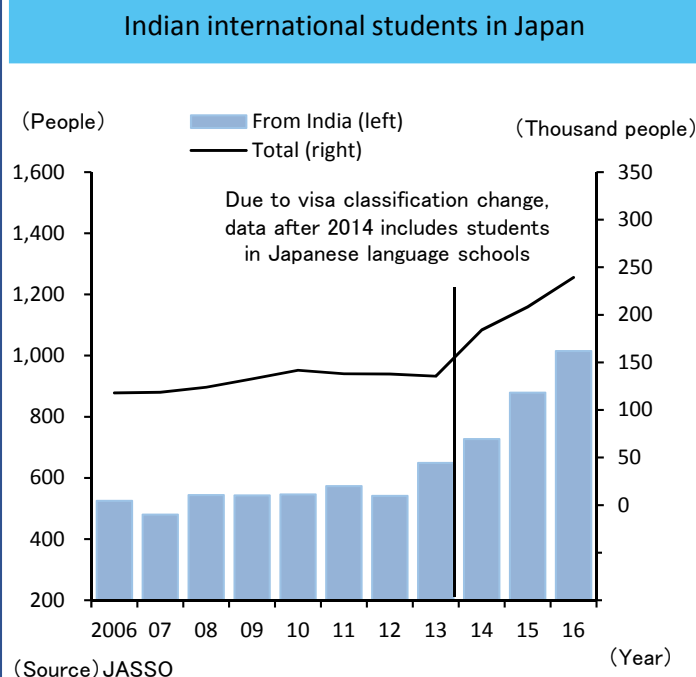
(Source) JASSO

International students in Japan



Indian students in Japan

- Following the trend of international students from the world to Japan, the number of Indian students have also increased since 2013. As of May 2016, there were 1,015 Indian students in Japan. The number is still limited but several universities had opened offices in India to support research in India and to enhance international students from India.
- The Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) has designated the University of Tokyo to handle several initiatives to promote international students from India. In FY 2014, the University of Tokyo established an overseas study coordinator committee to develop action plans to attract Indian students. Based on the discussion of this committee, the University of Tokyo and several universities organized “Study in Japan” fairs at various institutions including Indian Institute of Technology Bombay (IIT-B). In addition to these, Japan aims to develop government/industry/academic networks and scholarships to attract students from India.



Universities which have offices in India

University	Location	Major activity
University of Tokyo	Delhi/ Bangalore	Research support in India, information collection about Indian education system and research, advertisement.
Nagaoka University of Technology	Chennai	Information collection about Indian education system and research, advertisement, promotion for international students from India
Kyoto University	Bangalore	Research support in India
Okayama University	Kolkata	Research support in India
Toyo University	Delhi	Research supports in India, promotion for international students from India
Ritsumeikan University	Delhi	Research support in India , information collection about Indian education system and research, advertisement

(Source) Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology

Recent initiatives to attract Indian students in Japan

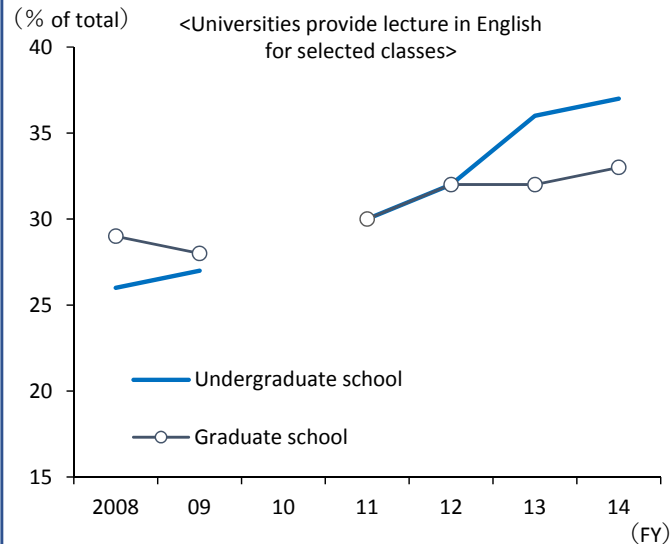
Initiatives	Content	Member/participants
(1) Overseas study coordinator committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Periodical discussion about detailed action plans (for example: organizing study fair, internship) to attract Indian students 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • University of Tokyo, The Embassy of Japan in India, The Japan Foundation, Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST), JASSO, JETRO, JICA, Association for Overseas Technical Cooperation and Sustainable Partnerships (AOTS), Ritsumeikan University, Nagaoka University of Technology, JTB, Sharp, etc.
(2) Study in Japan fair	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize study in Japan fair at various institutions such as Sinhgad College of Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology Bombay (IITB), Ahmedabad Management Association (AMA), etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • University of Tokyo, Nagoya University, Osaka University, Waseda University, Keio University, Meiji University, Ritsumeikan University, Soka University, JASSO, The Embassy of Japan in India, Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST), Hokkaido University, Shizuoka University, Waseda University, Hitachi Home & Life Solutions, Sony India Software Center, Murata Manufacturing, etc.
(3) Government/industry/academic network development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote international students from Ministry of Railways <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ India and Japan made agreement about international students exchange from Ministry of Railways up to 20 students in FY 2016 • Develop scholarship program. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delhi Metro Rail Corporation(DMRC), Ministry of Railway, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology (MEXT), JICA, the Embassy of Japan in India, University of Tokyo, Hokkaido University, Nagaoka University of Technology Ritsumeikan University, Saitama University, etc.

(Source) University of Tokyo

Difficulties of studying in Japan

- As mentioned in the previous slide, the number of Indian students is gradually increasing. However, the number is still quite limited as there are many difficulties of studying in Japan.
- Although universities have been making efforts toward globalization, it is still difficult for foreigners to study in Japan without using Japanese. Based on the survey of MEXT, less than 40% of universities provide selected classes in English and only 3.3% (24 of 781 universities) provide a whole English program at selected departments of undergraduate schools.
- Other indicators such as the introduction of double degree programs, and the flexibility of enrollment periods also show that in spite of recent globalization, further efforts are needed to encourage international students. Considering the time required for human resource development in the universities, progress of globalization will take place only gradually.
- It should be noted that another challenge is located at the corporate side. Considering the fact that the majority of companies require at least business level Japanese skills, the increase of international students in English programs associated with progress of globalization of universities could not contribute to the increase the number of highly skilled Indian professionals in Japan.

Selected indicators about Japanese universities' globalization



(Source) Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology

	FY2009	FY2014
Universities with student exchange programs with overseas universities	81.8%	83.9%
Universities with credit transfer programs with overseas universities	34.0%	52.0%
Universities with double degree programs	12.4%	19.8%
Universities which have overseas offices	12.0%	17.4%
Universities have research collaboration with overseas universities	45.4%	58.4%
University's staff training or human exchange program overseas	32.0%	43.7%

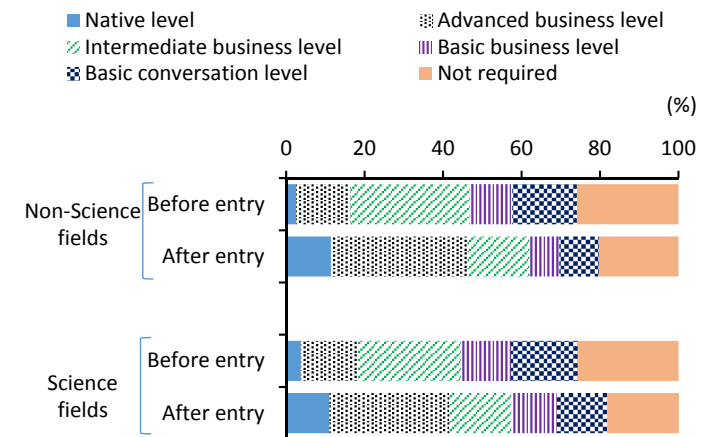
Full list of universities which provide whole English programs at undergraduate school (FY 2016)

Name of University	
Tohoku University	Soka University
Tsukuba University	Takushoku University
University of Tokyo	Hosei University
Nagoya University	Meiji Gakuin University
Kyoto University	Rikkyo University
Osaka University	Waseda University
Akita International University	Syowa Music University
Tokyo International University	Nagoya University
Josai International University	Ritsumeikan University
Tokyo Christian University	Kansei gakuin University
Keio University	Ristumeikan APU
Sophia University	Okinawa University

(Source) MEXT

(Note) Whole English programs are available only for selected departments.

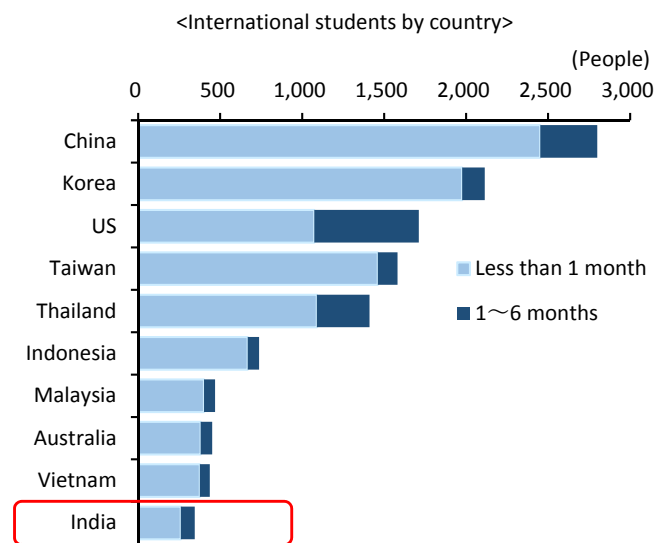
Corporations' expectation about Japanese language skill for international students (2015)



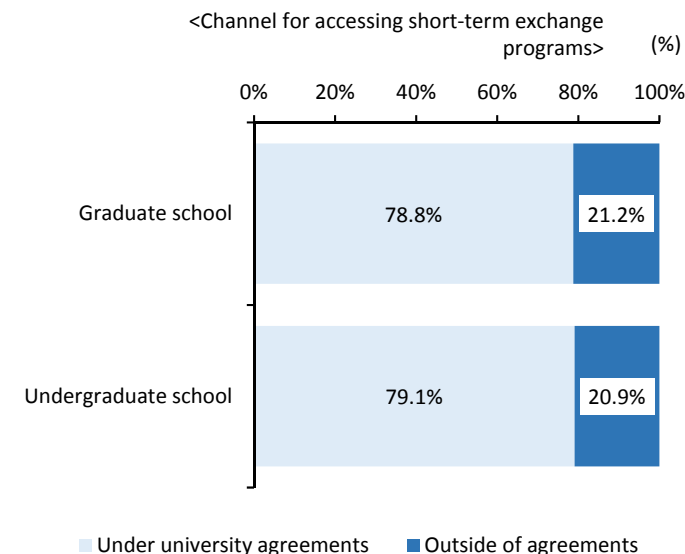
(Source) Disco's survey about international student recruitment

What is needed to encourage Indian students

International students at Japanese tertiary education institutions under short-term exchange programs in Japan (FY 2015)

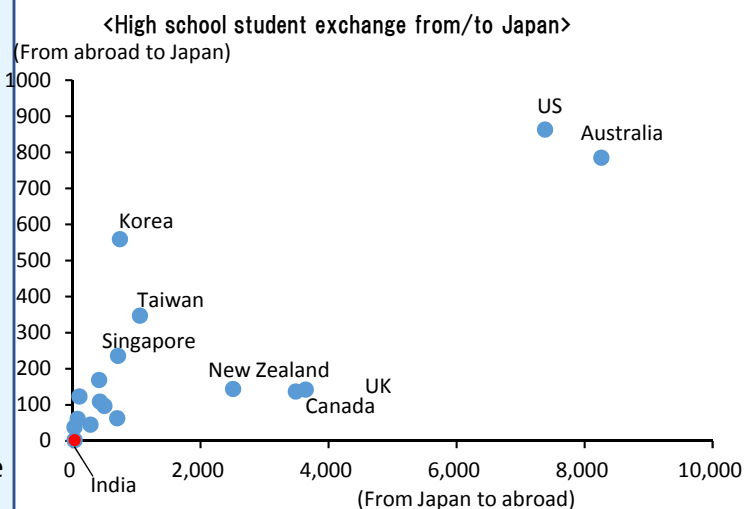


(Source) JASSO

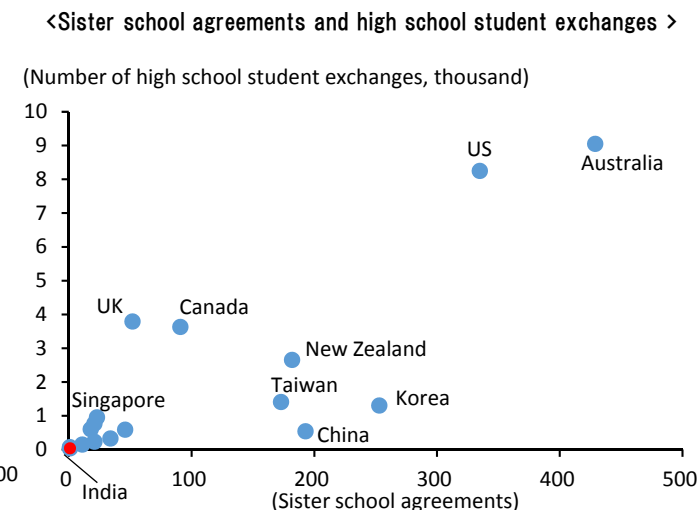


Under university agreements Outside of agreements

Short-term high school student exchanges and sister school agreements (FY 2015)



(Source) Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology



- Promotion of international students from India and eventually working in Japan after graduation is a time bound activity as it depends on the pace of globalization of both universities and companies. Therefore, similar to policy recommendations for the promotion of the entry of highly skilled Indian professionals, supportive measures such as advertising the attractiveness of staying in Japan through tourism promotion and content exports are essential.

- Related to this, recently the government of Japan relaxed the visa requirement for Indian students to enhance their visit to Japan. Students and alumni (within 3 years after graduation) of universities in India are allowed to use a student certificate instead of the document to confirm financial capability in the application for single entry visa for short-term stay.

- Considering the current limited capacity of accepting international students, the strategic approach to make Indian students interested in study in Japan is to promote short-term student exchange programs at both the university level and high school level by making agreements for student exchanges.

- Positive correlation can be observed between formal international students and students under short-term exchange programs. About 80% of students under short-term exchange programs used the exchange programs under university agreements.
- Japanese high schools have a tendency to send/accept students to/from countries where there are sister school agreements.