Strategic Cooperation among European and Asian Universities

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Globalization of Universities

- Globalizing higher education market
- Highly competitive research environment

Cooperation and collaboration among universities in a nation and across borders are essential to survive
Globalization of Universities

◆ Flow of student and faculty from countries with less favorable academic levels and living standards to better places
◆ A truly fluid bilateral and multi-lateral mobility of students and faculty
◆ Cooperation among equal partners becomes imperative
Different Types of Universities

- Different in purpose, size, academic quality, and relationships to their local community, nation and the world
- Financed by a nation / state or private foundation
- Research-oriented or primarily concerned with teaching
- Different forms of partnership required by undergraduates, graduate students and professional graduate students
- Field of study; humanities, social sciences or natural / physical sciences
Each university must define its identity

Alliance of universities will be formed based on similarity and equal status (“Star Alliance”)

Equal partnership within an alliance will be the guiding principle

Severe competition will start among various alliances

Alliance to which a university belongs will determine its destiny
Major universities were established by nations

**Asia**
National universities function as a lever for modernization and industrialization by nurturing elites

**Europe**
Public universities nurture responsible citizens and offer a large number of seats for applicants
Educating its own citizens through a native language is fundamental to the independence of a country and its culture.

Some countries cannot use their native tongue as the language of instruction in their universities and continue to depend on a foreign country and its language for their higher education.

Price can be a lack of people’s independence of mind.
Language can be a stumbling block

Foreign language should be learned or a common academic language must be shared
Current Developments within Waseda University

- Founded in 1882
- Academic Organizations:
  - 13 Undergraduate Schools
  - 17 Graduate Schools
  - 6 Professional Graduate Schools
  - 2 High Schools
  - 3 Affiliate High Schools
  - 2 Schools of Arts and Architecture
Current Developments within Waseda University

◆ 2nd Largest University in Japan
  ▪ Number of Students: 54,400
  ▪ 9 Campuses
  ▪ 2,000 full-time and 3,700 part-time faculties
  ▪ 760 administrators (full-time)
Extensive Alumni Network

- Over 500,000 alumni all around the world
- Excellent entrepreneurs creating prestigious firms as Sony, Casio, etc.
- CEOs of first-class companies as Fujitsu, Honda, Nintendo, Samsung, etc.
Double Degree Programs

- Started in 2005 with Peking University, Fudan University, National University of Singapore and National Taiwan University
- Students conferred two bachelor’s degree when then complete the program
- Term of study at a host university is one to two years
- Language instruction at Waseda is English or Japanese
Global Honors College

✓ In the process of establishment jointly with Asian and American partner universities
✓ Offering on-campus or on-line courses on issues of urgent global concern, such as sustainable development
✓ Restricted to selected students based on academic competitiveness
Double MBA Programme

- Jointly offered by Nanyang Technological University of Singapore and Waseda University
- NTU offers core MBA courses while Waseda offers elective courses on technology management
- All courses in Singapore
- 2-week Field Study Mission to go into Japanese industries is provided

http://www.waseda.ntu.edu.sg/
Joint Post-graduate Program with Peking University

Signed MOU with Peking University in May 2008

Graduate program in "Environmental Studies and Sustainable Development."
Waseda give nearly all its students to study abroad
Planning to expand intensive language programs in several Asian universities
Many graduate students and young scholars from Asian regions are engaged in research activities at Waseda University
Waseda’s overseas offices in Beijing, Shanghai, Singapore and Taipei facilitate and support students mobility
## International Students at Waseda (Region of Origin)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Number of Countries</th>
<th>Number of Students</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2,312</td>
<td>81.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North America</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central &amp; South America</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East &amp; Africa</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oceania</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>92</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,830</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
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</tbody>
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Student Exchange + Fee-based (Out-going)

As of March 2008

Waseda Students Studying Abroad with One Year Program
(Region of Destination)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Number of Students</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North America</td>
<td>423</td>
<td>48.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>29.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>10.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oceania</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East &amp; Africa</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central &amp; South America</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>867</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Waseda’s Academic Exchanges with Europe

- No double degree programs developed
- Small number of students participating in a joint French/Japanese Doctoral Program
- ETP-J (Executive Training Program – Japan) developed with Science Po, SOAS, and Bocconi
- Waseda’s offices in Bonn and Paris
- Very active exchanges on a personal level
- Collaboration in robotics with Santa Anna Institute in Italy
Difficulties in Exchanges with Europe

- Language is the first and the most obvious challenge
- Disparity in tuition and fees
Conclusion

- Forming academic alliances with similar institutions
- Each university must strengthen its own characteristics and identity, find suitable partners and build academic excellence together
Thank you