

ASEAN-Korea Higher Educational Cooperation: Partnership for Development and Community

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Questions

- What is the role of higher education in ASEAN member states and in forming the ASEAN community?
- What are driving factors of ASEAN's students' abroad studies in particular in Korea?
- What are motives for S. Korea's internationalization of higher education?
- What are characteristics of ROK-ASEAN higher education cooperation?
- How can higher education enhance ROK-ASEAN partnership?

Education and regional cooperation

- “regional cooperation and cross–border collaboration can provide an effective strategy for strengthening higher education in the region, and examines the issues they believe need to be addressed if such collaborations are to be successful” (ADB, 2012)
- Education could enhance communication among the people ; recognize that it can not establish the social pillar by itself; Undertake functional cooperation in the fields of people–people interactions
- International partners working together towards an educational objective may be: a) Playing similar roles – two countries cooperating on an exchange program; orb) In a purchaser–provider relationship (i.e. trade in educational services); or c) In a donor–recipient relationship (i.e. development assistance).”

Higher Education in ASEAN

- Education policy as historical legacy is a key element for nation/state-building and human resource development in the ASEAN member states.
- Higher education is decisive factor in building ASEAN Community by enhancing political and cultural ties and complementing process of economic integration.

“low education levels, economic disparities, differences in political and legal systems, and uneven information technology acquisition are major hurdles for building an ASEAN Community” (Moorthy and Benny, 2014)

Education in ASEAN-ROK Relations

“The ROK will create an educational environment that fosters the improvement of IT capacity in ASEAN Member States. the ROK will continuously provide education programmes on Korean language and Korean culture for ASEAN tourism professionals and to encourage Koreans to travel to ASEAN Member States”

- ❖ Plan of Action to Implement the Joint Declaration on ASEAN– Republic of Korea Strategic Partnership for Peace and Prosperity (2011–2015)

Factors of student mobility in ASEAN

- Malaysia and Singapore expanded student mobility through marketization, privatization, and internationalization.
- Unequal higher education infrastructure and quality have led the student mobility at intra and inter-regional level.
- As part of process towards the ASEAN Community cooperation, ASEAN at regional level has put its priority on quality assurance, standardization, harmonization and international partnerships and exchange.
- ASEAN has utilized dialogue partnership with major countries in particular through ASEAN Plus Three (APT) for cooperation in higher education for human resource development.

Student mobility in ASEAN (2011)

country or territory	Students from abroad studying in given country			Top five destination for outbound mobile students (the number of students from given country studying in the host countries is shown in brackets)	No. of students from abroad studying in given country	Net flow of mobile students (inbound -outbound)	
	MF	Outbound Mobility ratio(%)	Gross outbound enrolment ratio			MF	Net flow ratio (%)
Brunei	3,305 **	49.9 **	9.8 **	UK (2,046), Australia (675), Malaysia (310)-1, New Zealand (74), US (65)	354 +1	-2,933	355 +1
Cambodia	4,194 **	1.9 **	0.3 **	Thailand (944), France (636), Viet Nam (482), Australia (467), US (334)	...	...	...
Indonesia	33,905 **	0.6 **	0.2 **	Australia (9,702), Malaysia (8,955)-1, US (6,809), Japan (2,176), Germany (1,359)	6,437 -1	-28,053 -1	6,437 -2
Lao PDR	4,122 **	3.3 **	0.6 **	Viet Nam (1,936), Thailand (1,311), Japan (268), Australia (170), France (112)	786	-3336	-7458
Malaysia	54,899 **	5.3 **	1.9 **	Australia (18,312), UK (12,175), US (6,606), Russia (2,671)-2, Indonesia (2,516)-1	64,749 -1	10,115 -1	64,749 -2
Myanmar	6,815 **	1.0 **	0.1 **	Russia (1,627)-2, Thailand (1,310), Japan (1,115), US (781),Australia (655)	65	-6,750	-13565
Philippines	11,457 **	0.4 **,	0.1 **, -2	US (3,535), Australia (2,098), UK (1,738), Japan (635), New Zealand (426)	2,665 -3	-6027	2,665 -4
Singapore	21,072 **	8.9 **	....	Australia (9,767), UK (4,370), US (4,234), Malaysia (840)-1,Canada (384)-1	52,959 +1	26,843	52,959 +2
Thailand	25,195 **	1.0 **	0.5 **	US (8,079), UK (5,760), Australia (3,694), Japan (2,476), Malaysia (1,316)-1	20,309 +1	-5,040	20,309 +2
Viet Nam	52,577	2.4	0.6	US (14,603), Australia (10,591), France (6,194), Japan (3,672), UK (3,192)	3,996 +1	-48860	3,996 +2
Timor-Leste	3,671 **	20.0 **, -	-1 3.5 **,	Indonesia (2,675)-1, Cuba (685), Australia (128), US (47), Portugal (37)-1	...	...	...
ROK	128,122 **	3.8 **	3.8 **	US (71,949), Japan (25,961), Australia (7,900), UK (4,527),Canada (4,320)-1	62,675	-65,447	-193,569

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2014. Higher Education in Asia:

Expanding Out, Expanding Up.pp.154-155.

Factors of student mobility in Korea(1)

- The changing environment of higher education in Korea
 - ✓ The enthusiasms with heavy investment in education has been one of core factors in transforming Korea. Higher education market has expanded through marketization.
 - ✓ The decline of the number of students enrolling to Universities/ colleagues due to demographic change
 - ✓ The rise of unemployment rate is expected to bring negative impacts on higher education
 - ✓ The needs for enhance international competitiveness of universities

Factors of student mobility in Korea

- Internationalization has been adopted by public and private actors in higher education in responding the changing environment
- Internationalization seems to focus on the increase of in-bound students from foreign countries in particular developing countries
- As a member of OECD DAC, South Korea has increasingly contributed to international development cooperation and ASEAN member states are among the Korea's favorite IDC partners.
- Higher education is seen as a means of ODA

The State and Characteristics of ROK-ASEAN Higher Education Cooperation

- Increasing interactions and programs in higher education field between Korea and ASEAN
- Unbalanced interactions and flow of student mobility
- Market-oriented approach to higher education cooperation
- Event-oriented programs is dominant feature of student exchange programs
- Lack of concerns of human resource development in ASEAN countries and the needs for the ASEAN Community
(Need for labor→ brain drain in Korea and from ASEAN?)

The State and Characteristics of ROK-ASEAN Higher Education Cooperation(2)

- National interest of Korea is still a key concerns of government program
 - ✓ The goal of Korean Government Scholarship Program is stated “to *build pro-Korean international network* and grow global leaders by inviting talented international students to Korea for an opportunity to conduct advanced studies at higher educational institutions in Korea.”
- Elites-oriented is main feature of Korea initiatives for higher education cooperation
 - ✓ It seems that Korean government initiatives encourage ASEAN students to take a job in Korea after completing their studies in Korea. It may possibly accelerate the brain drain problem in ASEAN.

ASEAN Students in Korea by origin country (2016)

Country	Courses																				Total	
	Language training	Degree and Diploma							Post-graduate													other programs
								Master						PhD								
		humanity/social sciences	engineering	science	arts/sports	medical science	total	humanity/social sciences	engineering	science	arts/sports	medical science	total	humanity/social sciences	engineering	science	arts/sports	medical science	total			
Malaysia	237	77	425	19	39	0	560	37	24	3	10	4	78	5	26	14	0	0	45	168	1088	
Myanmar	89	62	24	6	11	0	103	138	17	14	1	2	172	33	5	11	0	2	51	3	418	
Vietnam	3816	1034	270	104	61	0	1469	596	360	150	5	28	1139	71	525	230	1	31	858	177	7459	
Brunnei	5	4	0	1	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	73	85	
Singapore	85	47	2	0	11	0	60	13	5	1	1	1	21	0	2	3	0	0	5	246	417	
Indonesia	180	248	106	24	44	0	422	151	145	51	10	4	361	10	104	48	3	4	169	221	1353	
Cambodia	64	51	34	8	2	0	95	118	28	22	0	0	168	8	8	19	0	0	35	30	392	
Thailand	194	66	18	8	12	0	104	94	24	12	4	2	136	20	26	14	3	2	65	78	577	
the Philippines	100	86	13	6	5	0	110	167	49	42	2	9	269	23	47	43	0	9	122	81	682	
Laos	20	14	4	1	2	0	21	29	8	11	0	2	50	4	2	2	0	3	11	6	108	
Timor Leste	6	3	1	0	3	0	7	7	2	5	1	0	15	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	29	

Source: Ministry of Education, Korea

<https://www.moe.go.kr/boardCnts/view.do?boardID=350&boardSeq=64729&lev=0&searchType=S&statusYN=W&page=1&s=moe&m=040103&opType=>

- Unbalanced interactions and flow of student mobility

No. of Korean earned PhD from ASEAN universities

	humanity	social science	agriculture-aqua	engineering /sciences	medical	arts/sports/others	Total
Laos	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	4	1	0	0	0	0	5
Vietnam	6	4	0	0	0	0	10
Indonesia	6	8	2	0	0	0	16
Thailand	1	6	2	0	0	0	9
Cambodia	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
the Philippines	34	166	15	3	12	33/2	265
Singapore	3	7	0	9	0	0	19
Total	55	192	19	12	12	35	325

Japan: 7,140/ China: 1,478

Source: author's calculations based on data from <https://dr.nrf.re.kr/stats/country>

- Unbalanced interactions and flow of student mobility

Southeast Asian Studies in Korea

	Department	State-run University	Private University	Sub-total	Total
Asian studies	Northeast/East Asia /Asia Pacific (Degree)	2	8	10	10
	Chinese Studies (Degree/ Diploma)	29/0	168/43	197/43	240
	Japanese Studies (Degree/ Diploma)	21/0	109/50	130/50	180
	Southeast Asia Studies (Degree)	0	10	10	10
	Other Asia Studies (Degree)	1	18	19	19
	Sub total (Degree/Diploma)	53/0	313/93	366/93	459
Western studies	Sub total (Degree/Diploma)	73/2	350/72	423/74	497

Source: Park Sa-Myung, 2017

- Unbalanced interactions and flow of student mobility

Korea Foundation's Youth Exchange Programs

Country	Year	Number of Participants	Remarks
Japan	2005~2016	717	Visit to Japan and Korea
China	2009-2016	2652	Visit to China and Korea
US	2009-2013	717	Visit to Korea
Vietnam	2014-2016	123	Visit to Korea
Saudi Arabia	2012	45	Visit to Korea
Senegal	2014-2015	35	Visit to Korea
Caribbean Islands	2014	19	Visit to Korea

– Mainly focusing on US, Japan, and China with exceptional interaction with Vietnam

Korean Government Scholarship Programs (accumulated, as of 2014)

Origin country	No. of students	%	Origin country	No. of students	%	Origin country	No. of students	%
Japan	293	6.1	Kazakhstan	120	2.5	Philippines	88	1.8
China	286	5.9	Uzbekistan	118	2.4	Kirgizstan	76	1.6
Mongol	238	4.9	Thailand	114	2.4	Mexico	74	1.5
Vietnam	209	4.3	US	108	2.2	Turkey	67	1.4
Russia	204	4.2	India	107	2.2	Laos	66	1.4
Indonesia	155	3.2	Cambodia	90	1.9	Germany	60	1.2
Malaysia	132	2.7	Taiwan	89	1.8	Others	1,930	40.0
Myanmar	121	2.5	Bangladesh	88	1.8	Total	4,831	100.0

<http://www.nled.go.kr/> IOM Working Paper Series, Analysis on the Actual Condition of the Korean Government Scholarship Foreign Students, 2014.

AMS' Perceptions of selective partners : Present/Future important cooperation partner (% , 2014)

	ROK	China	Japan	US	India	Australia	Russia
Indonesia	36/38	52/48	70/66	43/35	19/21	29/31	18/22
Malaysia	44/43	63/56	65/62	36/30	25/27	37/36	13/21
Myanmar	20/20	40/32	44/49	48/41	16/16	11/12	9/4
Philippines	54/43	32/25	76/64	65/56	18/21	45/46	14/24
Singapore	43/34	60/51	50/39	42/36	31/35	38/36	10/17
Thailand	29/25	60/56	74/68	38/31	22/21	19/17	11/12
Vietnam	34/39	32/30	77/71	54/51	24/27	34/31	44/38

Source: MOF, Japan, 2014, cited in Park Sa-Myung , 2014, p. 22

ASEAN-Korea Centre Programs

- Youth-related programs and events has been organized by ASEAN-Korea Centre
 - ✓ ASEAN Quiz contest
 - ✓ ASEAN-Korea Academic Essay Contest
 - ✓ ASEAN-Korea Youth Network Workshop
 - ✓ ASEAN Youth Career Mentorship Program

Private-driven scholarship programs: A Case of POSCO TK Foundation

- Asia Regional Expert Training Program (2006~2017) : The only private scholarship programs to support Korean students pursuing higher degree in Asia (including Southeast Asia)

Country for study	China	India	Vietnam	Japan	Thailand	Malaysia	Indonesia	Singapore	Philippines	Others	Total
No of case	21	11	9	7	7	6	5	2	2	29	99

✓ As of 2017, 43 students have completed studies (PhD 19/ MA 23)

- Scholarship for Asian Students Studying in Korea(2005–2017): Postgraduate

Origin Country	China	India	Vietnam	Japan	Thailand	Malaysia	Indonesia	Singapore	Philippines	Myanmar	Laos	Others	Total
No of case	62	33	59	8	38	8	19	3	13	5	1	105	354

- Scholarship for Asian Universities: 7 Universities from ASEAN are among the counterpart for networking with Asian Universities

Korea-ASEAN academic exchange program

- The research works are essential for the construction of ASEAN–Korea mutual understanding and solidarity.
- **The Academic Exchange Programme** between the ASEAN University Network and the Korean Association of South East Asian Studies(KASEAS) has been implemented since 2001.
 - ✓ **Exchange Fellowship**; designed to offer scholars and graduate students from ASEAN and Korea opportunities to experience and understand each other by conducting research in areas.
 - ✓ **The Workshop and Conference** are designed not only to deal with academic perspectives and policy recommendations.

ASEAN-Korea Higher Education Cooperation under ASEAN-Korea Cooperation Fund

- The Korean Institute of Southeast Asian Studies has organized the advanced seminar in ASEAN 2009–2015 and ASEAN–Korea Young Scholars Workshop in 2016.
- ASEAN University Network (AUN) and Daejeon University (DJU) A Program for Fostering ASEAN Future Leaders offering exchange scholarships for 20 undergraduate students from ASEAN student to study at Daejeon University since 2002.

Concluding Remarks and Policy implications

- **Inbound mobility**

- ✓ Government initiatives should not be limited to a national interest;
- ✓ should support ASEAN in developing human resource and building the ASEAN Community (Brain circulation not brain drain);
- ✓ Should care about the ASEAN students perception of Korea (winning heart rather than buying royalty);
- ✓ International education development cooperation should be encouraged rather than market-oriented approach (more public rather than market dominance)
- ✓ Should set a sustainable cooperation framework.

- **Outbound mobility and ASEAN studies in Korea**

- ✓ There should be more efforts for better understanding of ASEAN and its people;
- ✓ Should support for outbound mobility for Korean students studying in ASEAN;
- ✓ Should promote and support ASEAN/Southeast Asian Studies in higher education and research in Korea and academic cooperation programs

Thank You!