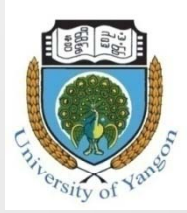


The Roles and Issues of Student Exchanges in Asian Universities

by

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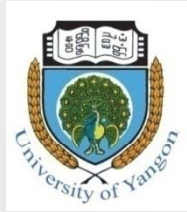


The Roles of Student Exchanges in 21st Century Asian Education Network

- International student exchange plays crucial role in globalizing Asia

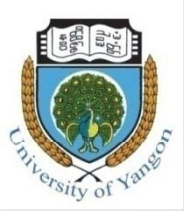
In a traditional way

- international student exchange has been regarded as **an effective means** for (mostly **political strategies**)
 - getting **better relationships**
 - promoting **mutual understanding** (with other countries)
- because international students
 - can serve to **bridge** a gap between respective countries
 - can lead to **mutual reliance** and **diplomatic development** (at present as well as in future)



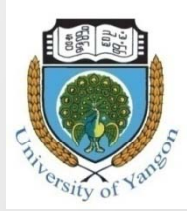
In a new way of the 21st Century

- the functions of it was changed into new trend with the multi-purposes (**political, economic, and constructing a good global community**)
 - **international education**
 - **cultural exchange**
 - **human resource development**



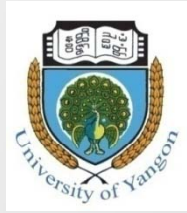
Current Trend of Student Mobilization in Asia

- Asia as dynamic force in economic and human resources
- Rapid transition to mass higher education in Asia-Pacific Countries
- Australia, Singapore & Malaysia as education hub for higher education
- Government encouragement on foreign education institutions
- Main Factors on International Student Mobility



As the Transitional Programs

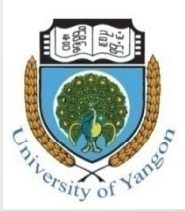
- transitional programs are commonly designed with cooperation between **local higher institutions** and **foreign-linked higher institutions**
- classified these programs in the context of Malaysia higher education as follows:
 - **twinning programs**
 - **credit transfer programs**
 - **external degree programs**
 - **distance learning programs**



As the Transitional Programs

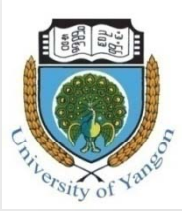
Advantage

- closely related to the **economic factor** of international student flow in Asia
- very effective ways for enlarging higher education with a lower cost
- the economic cost of it is rather cheaper than common student exchanges
- a good way to save a drain of foreign currency because local currency can be used in the branch campus
- students do not necessarily go abroad, and students can learn and get degrees from foreign institutions while staying in their home country
- they are also counter measures for brain drain problems



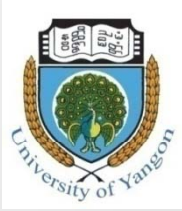
Barriers to Student Mobility

- Curriculum Development
- Credits Requirement
- Academic Calendar
- Internationalization
- Relation with partner universities



Case of Myanmar in Student Mobility

- ASEAN – Comparatively Low Level in Student Mobility
- Opportunities and Challenges of Student Mobility for Myanmar
- Better Engagement and Wider Scope in Establishing Network with Regional Universities



Some Salient Barriers for Myanmar in Student Mobility

- Language Barrier (Lack of Courses taught in English)
- Information Access Barriers including complicated administrative process (AUN-Japan Program)
- Financial Barrier (Airfare, Disbursement of fund, Bank process)
- Lack of IRO
- Academic Calendar Barrier
- Credit Transfer Barrier
- Education System Barrier (Honours Class)



Challenges:

- Accommodation
- Cultural shock (in Europe and US)
- Lack of arrival instruction
- Lack of university's contact persons
- Limited awareness on program (IC students in Bussan University)
- Short notice and limited time frame (Permission from MoE)
- Bank and financial asset
- Complicated internal administration process
- Concern on security and safety of international students
- Inexperience in dealing with international students



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*Thank you very much
for your attention!*

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