INDEX

A
academic dimension on internationalization, 115
academic rationale, 5, 28
academic staff international, see international academic staff
international linkages for, 57 in PrHEIs, 81, 82
scholarships for, 51
academic training in research and seminar presentation, 121
AEI (Asia Europe Institute), 50
AFAS (ASEAN Framework Agreement on Services), 8
age of establishment, internationalization by action plans, policies and strategies for, 104 challenges faced in, 110 features of, 96 key drivers of, 108 negative aspects of, 101 reasons for, importance of, 98 understanding and importance of, 94
APEX University, 114
Arab/Muslim students, 58
ASEAN agreements, 31
ASEAN Framework Agreement on Services (AFAS), 8
ASEAN Quality Assurance Network (AQAN), 135
Asia, education hubs in, 134
Asia Europe Institute (AEI), 50
Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM), 31
Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), 31
Asia-Pacific Quality Network (APQN), 135
Asian countries, internationalization challenges of HE in, 29–38
Asian higher education institutions (HEIs), internationalization of, 36
Association of Quality Assurance of the Islamic World (AQAAIW), 135
Association of Southeast Asian Institutions of Higher Learning (ASAIHL), 115
Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) agreements, 31
Australia
educational services with Thailand, 31–32
foreign aid programme, 5
higher education sector in, 74–75
importers of transnational education, 30
institutions of higher learning in, 90
market for higher education, 1
autonomy, to public institutions of higher learning, 47

B
branch campus, 37
programmes in Malaysia, 76, 81–83
British model of higher education, 2
bumiputra students, public universities in Malaysia, 47
C
Cambodia, higher education in, 29, 30, 34–35
Canada, market for higher education, 1
Canadian Degree Programme, 103
China
   economic rise of, 134
   market for higher education, 1
Chi-square test, 92
civilizational/cultural dimension on internationalization, 115
Cold War, 4, 5
Colombo Plan, aid programme, 4
Colonial colleges in Singapore, 42
competitive model, 27
counselling, 122
cross-cultural flows, 128
cultural diversity, 122
cultural rationale, social, 28
curriculum design, 133
delivery of internationalization of HE, 23, 28–29
diversity
   cultural, 122
   of education programmes, 28
   in HEIs, 32
   of higher education, 10
E
East Asia, students recruitment in, 103
Eastern Europe, higher learning in, 54
economic model in Malaysia, 84
economic rationale, 4–6, 15, 28, 137
economic recessions, 73–74, 134
educational institutions in Malaysia, 43
education hubs, 134
education system
   in Malaysia, 47
   reforms in, 32
   in Singapore, 30
education terminology, evolution of international, 22
English as medium of instruction, 46–48, 72, 74, 78
English Language Proficiency Module, 125
English language programme, 104, 105
ethnic divide in private higher institutions, 48–49
Europe
   cooperating universities in, 33
   institutions of higher learning in, 90
   exchange programme, international students on, 116
   exporting systems of higher education, 2
   export promotion, policy shift towards, 69–73
F
faculty members recruitment, markets for, 103–106
Faculty of Medicine, 78
focus groups (FG) discussions, 132
foreign policy rationales, 4–5
foreign students enrolment by discipline, 62
by type of degree, 61
France, market for higher education, 1
F-test, 97
full-fee paying students, 4
function component, 23, 28–29
G
GDP (gross domestic product), 64
gender equity, 31
General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS), 8, 13, 32, 110–11
Germany
   market for higher education, 1
   policy of open doors for international students, 5
global dimension, 10, 21, 23
globalization in higher education, 22
Global Student Mobility Partnership, UKM, 56
government financial assistance, 14
gross domestic product (GDP), 64
group discussions, 125
with academic staff, 120
with administrators, 114
higher education, internationalizing
challenges
academics, 124–27
administrators, 122–24
international students, 128–29
local students, 127–28
higher learning in Eastern Europe, 54
home stay programme in Universiti Malaya, 52–53
higher education (HE)
defining internationalization, 20–24
excess demand for, 68–69
exporting systems of, 2
globalization in, 22
in Lao PDR, 29, 35
market for, 1
public expenditure on, 47
quality assurance agencies in, 135
restructuring of sector, 18
sector in United Kingdom and Australia, 74–75
in Singapore, 29, 30–31
higher education institutions (HEIs),
19, 21, 87, 136
Cambodian, 35
dimension, 26–27
function and delivery, 28–29
international, 26
international cooperation between, 102
internationalization of Asian, 36
maintenance of, 14
in Malaysia, 9, 28
motivation/rationale, 27–28
negative perceptions of internationalization, 100
profile of, 90
reforms of, 32
in Selangor state, 89
student population in, 91
survey of, 12
understanding, 25–26
IAU 2005 Internationalization Survey Report, 88
IELTS, 125, 126, 130
IKMAS (Institute of Malaysian and International Studies), 53
import-substitution, policy shift towards, 69–73
incentives to students, 73
Incheon Free Economic Zone, 134
India
economic rise of, 134
internationalization in, 29
Indonesia
HE in, 29
reforms in HE in, 32
Institute of Malaysian and International Studies (IKMAS), 53
institutional integrity of MQA, 14, 136
integration, 23
intercultural dimension, 23
international academic staff
in public universities, 62, 63
quality of teaching, 49
International Corporate Relations (ICR), 49
international dimension, 23
international direct dialling (IDD), 126
international education terminology, evolution of, 22
international faculty members, 103, 106
internationalization
academic collaborations between universities, 115
action plans, policies and strategies for, 101–103, 104
of Asian HEIs, 36
benefits of, 98–99
challenges in, 107–10, 113, 133
common elements in, 48
concept of, 117
contributions to, 58–62
criteria in university ranking, 118
cross-cultural flows, 128
disadvantages of, 100–101
drivers of, 118–19
education system, 130
elements of, 49, 53, 63
features of, 93–96
ideas of, 114–18
in India, 29
 Malaysian universities, 115–16
Malaysia’s involvement in, 117
management of, 133
objective of, 48, 49
policy imperatives for, 137
practices of, 118–21
in PrHEIs, dimensions of, 75–83
in public universities, 48–57, 119
rationales for, 27–28
reasons for, 96–98
Research University, 119
seminars and conferences, 126
UKM, 53, 57
understanding of, 8–15, 91–93
internationalization of HE
challenges in Asian countries, 29–38
conceptual framework, 24–29
definition of, 20–24
remodeling, 23
International Network for Quality Assurance Agencies in Higher Education (INQAAHE), 135
International Relations Unit (IRU), 49
international scholars, 127
international staff
at PrHEIs, 81
recruitment, 3
International Student Centre, 51
international students
challenges perceived by, 128–29
internationalization, 128
from Iran, 124
local and, 127
management of, 133, 136
outstanding, 136
potential growth of market, 134
programmes offering to, 104
quota for, 119
ranking criteria, 125
recruitment into Malaysian institutions, 117
recruitment of, 120
screening mechanism of, 125
social problems and, 123
undesirable activities, 123
visa requirements, 123
international students enrolment
in public universities, 58–59
by source countries, 58, 60
UKM, 56–57
international teaching staff, 43
INTI University-College in Malaysia, 83
IRU. See International Relations Unit (IRU)
itinerant scholars, 2

J
Japan
cooperating universities in, 33
institutions of higher learning in, 90
market for higher education, 1

K
key drivers in internationalization, 106–107, 108
Index

key performance indicators (KPIs), 129
King Edward VII College of Medicine, 2, 42
Knight model, 24, 26
Korea, challenges of internationalization of HE in, 29
KPIs. See key performance indicators (KPIs)

L
LAN (National Accreditation Board), 72
Lao PDR, higher education in, 29, 35
Laureate Education Inc., 83
lecturers mobility of, 78–81
in public and private institution, 76
Letters of Intent (LOI)
UKM, 53
UM, 49
liberal model, 27
loans provision to students, 72
Lund-UKM Master’s Programme, 55

M
Mahathir Mohamad, 69
reintroduction of English, 48
mail order surveys, 12, 89
Malay as medium of instruction, 46
Malaysia branch campus programmes in, 76, 81–83
cost of living in, 71
demand for postgraduate studies in, 135
economic model in, 84
educational institutions in, 43
education hubs in, 134
excess demand for higher education in, 68–69
international students in, 80
market for higher education, 1, 2
policy imperatives in, 6–8
practices and challenges in, 8–15
 public universities in, see public universities in Malaysia
socio-cultural value, 131
students from Africa, 123
student visa, 120
transnational programmes in, 137
Malaysian culture, 124
Malaysian educational institutions, 130
Malaysian public education system, medium of instruction in, 48
Malaysian Qualifications Agency (MQA), 72, 135
institutional integrity of, 14, 136
Malaysian Quality Framework (MQF), 72
Malaysian students, 127–128, 130
in abroad for degree, 69, 71
market for higher education, 1
markets for recruitment, 103–106
mass higher education, emergence of, 2
medium of instruction English as, 46–48
Malay as, 46
in Malaysian public education system, 48
Memoranda of Agreements (MOA)
UKM, 53–54
UM, 49, 50
Memoranda of Understanding (MOU)
UKM, 53–54
UM, 49, 50
Middle East, education hubs in, 134
Ministry of Education, 19
Ministry of Education and Training (MOET), 34
Ministry of Higher Education (MOHE), 6, 36, 67, 88, 94, 108
creation of, 19
findings for motivations of PrHEIs, 97
National Strategic Plan for Higher Education 2007, 53
QAD of, 72
and stakeholder, 37–38
tuition fees approve by, 81
Multimedia University (MMU), 72
multi-varsity concept, transnational programme, 76–78, 84

N
Nanyang University, 30
National Accreditation Board (LAN), 72
National Education Strategic Plan (NESP), 7
National Higher Education Action Plan (NHEAP), 7–8
National Strategic Plan for Higher Education (NSPHE), 48, 49
National Technological University (NTU), 30
National University of Lao (NUOL), 35
National University of Singapore (NUS), 30
New Economic Policy (NEP), 69
New Zealand, market for higher education, 1
non-governmental organizations (NGOs), 34
North America, institutions of higher learning in, 90

O
Observatory on Borderless Higher Education (OBHE) 2007 report, 1
overseas education for students, 67, 73
overseas-validated courses (OVC), 74

P
People’s Republic of China, 31
Philippine Commission on Higher Education, 33
Philippines internationalization in HE, 29, 33
private HEIs in, 33
policy for international cooperation, 102
issues, 133–137
policy imperatives for internationalization, 137
in Malaysia, 6–8
policy makers in HE sector, 27
political rationale, 4, 28
postgraduate programmes, 104–105
post-secondary education, 10, 21
Private Higher Educational Institutions Act (PHEIA) of 1996, 6, 19, 41, 47, 67, 71
private higher education in Malaysia, 9
private higher education institutions (PrHEIs), 11, 12, 66, 87, 88
development of, 68–75
emergence of, 3
faculty members recruitment, 104, 105
features of internationalization, 95
foreign lecturers in, 81
important for, 97
international students in, 91
internationalization of HE in, 6
monitoring, 136
in Philippines, 33
students recruitment, 103, 105
types of, 67–68
private institutions, lecturer in, 76
private universities, 19, 68
development of, 71
private university college, 37
providers, mobility of, 81–83
public higher education, emergence and expansion of, 42–48
public higher education institutions (PuHEIs), 6, 12, 87, 88, 90
features of internationalization of, 94
macro level, 133
monitoring, 136
motivation of, 96
students recruitment, 103
public institutions
  international student population
    in, 49
lecturer in, 76
public universities in Malaysia
  bumiputra students, 47
categories of, 43–45
development of, 41
enrolment of international students
  in, 58–59
foreign languages, 45
international academic staff in, 62, 63
medium of instruction, 46
“nationalization” of, 46
policy on corporatization of, 19
staffs, 45–46
UKM. See Universiti Kebangsaan
  Malaysia (UKM)
UM. See Universiti Malaya (UM)
Q
quality assurance agencies in higher
  education, 135
Quality Assurance Division (QAD),
  72
quota system in private higher
  institutions, 48–49
R
Raffles College, 2, 30, 42
Raffles, Stamford, 30
Rahman Embong, Abdul, 13
rationales, 3–6
  for internationalization, 27–28
regional trade agreements, 110–11
Renaissance, 2
Research University,
  internationalization, 119
respondents
  profile of, 89–91
understanding of
  internationalization, 91–93
retirement age in public and private
  universities, 81
Royal Melbourne Institute of
  Technology (RMIT), 34
S
sandwich courses, 33
scholarships
  for academic staff and students, 51
  provision of, 135
screening mechanism of international
  students, 125
Selangor state, HEIs in, 89
Serdang College of Agriculture, 43
Shanghai Jiao Tong University, 7
shoddy programmes, 128
Singapore
  colonial colleges in, 42
  education hubs in, 134
  internationalization of HE, 29,
    30–31
  market for higher education, 1, 2
social cultural rationales, 4
social rationale, 28
social transformation model, 27
South Australia, education hubs in,
  134
South Central Asia, recruitment
  regions for faculty members, 104
Southeast Asia (SEA)
  higher education in, 29–36
  recruitment regions for faculty
    members, 104
  students recruitment, 103
South Korea
  education hubs in, 134
  market for higher education, 1, 2
Soviet Union, economic rationale, 5
staff exchange programme, 121
staff mobility, 3, 11, 133
  at UKM, 57
staff training, 116
student enrolment
  for bachelor degree programme, 78–81
  in tertiary education, 70
student exchange programme, 121
  in Universiti Malaya, 52
student mobility programme, 51, 116
  students
    facilities, 122
    international. See international students
limited interactions, 127
mobility of, 78–81
recruitment, markets for, 103–106
survey findings
  on challenges in internationalizing HE, 89
  mean response in, 97

T
technical assistance, 4
Tenth Malaysia Plan, 7
tertiary education, 18
  student enrolment in, 70
Thailand
  challenges in HE, 32
  educational services with Australia, 31–32
  higher education in, 29, 30
Thailand-Australia Free Trade Agreement (TAFTA), 32
Third Industrial Master Plan, 7
Times Higher Education, 4
Times Higher Education Ranking, 93
Times Higher Education Supplement, 7
TOEFL, 130
trade agreements on
  internationalization of education services, 111
transnational programmes by PrHEIs, 76–78
t-test, 97
tuition fees
  in Malaysia, 71
  PrHEIs, 76, 78, 81

U
UKM. See Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM)
UM. See Universiti Malaya (UM)
undergraduate programme, 104, 105
undergraduate student mobility programme in UM, 52
United Arab Emirates (UAE),
  education hubs in, 134
United Kingdom
  full-fee policy in, 5
  higher education sector in, 74–75
  importers of transnational education, 30
  market for higher education, 1
  private and sponsored students in, 73
  Times Higher Education Supplement in, 7
  universities in, 2–3, 137
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) report, 29, 33, 36
United States
  importers of transnational education, 30
  market for higher education, 1
  private and sponsored students in, 73
  rationales, 5
  universities in, 137
  visa regulations for studies in, 75
Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM), 11, 41
double degree programme, 55
global partners, 54
Global Student Mobility Partnership, 56
internationalization, 53, 57
international linkages for academic staff, 57
international students enrolment, 56–57
linkages with foreign universities, 53
Lund-UKM Master’s Programme, 55
strategic plan of, 53
Universiti Malaya (UM), 2, 11, 41
academic communities in, 46
dual degree PhD programme, 51–52
global partners of, 50
home stay programme, 52–53
internationalization, 53
joint PhD programme in, 51
in Kuala Lumpur, 11
MOU with partner universities, 49–50
in Singapore, 43
student exchange programme, 52
undergraduate student mobility programme, 52
Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM), 11
Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM), 11
Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (UTM), 43, 48
“University City,” 134
university lecturers, 126
University of Newcastle, 78
University of Phnom Penh, 34
University of Santo Tomas, 33
university ranking, 122
university’s students union, 125
UPM (Universiti Putra Malaysia), 11
USM (Universiti Sains Malaysia), 11
UTM (Universiti Teknologi Malaysia), 43, 48
V
Van der Wende’s model, 24, 26
Vietnam
higher education in, 29, 30
quality assurance of programmes at HEIs, 34
W
West Asia, students recruitment in, 103
World Trade Organization (WTO), 8, 31
World War II, 5