

One Asia Foundation International Lectures, Fall 2019 Semester
*“Humanities General Education: The Asian Community:
The Construction and Transformation of East Asiaology” Lecture Series (3)*
Title: Japan’s policy on Foreign Students and Scholarship System

For 3rd lecture of One Asia Foundation International Lectures, we invited Professor Wushin Yang (楊武勳) to be our guest speaker. Dr. Wushin Yang is a Distinguished Professor of the Department of International and Comparative Education (DICE) at National Chi Nan University. We would like to give a very special thanks to Professor Yang that Professor Yang just went back from Cambodia and make a hurried journey without stop to our university and share the information of studying abroad to Japan to us. We believe that Professor Yang’s speech today will be very helpful for students who are considering studying aboard to Japan.

From the aspects of internationalization and globalization, Professor Yang first encourages students that do not limit themselves in Taiwan and expects students to cultivate international view and foreign language abilities. Professor Yang shared his learning experience that when he was in college he majored in English and selected Japanese as his second foreign language. Following that, he also learned Vietnamese, Korean, and Khmer. He thinks that studying abroad is the best chances for personal growth. Thus, he shares his studying abroad experience from three dimensions: (1) why studies abroad to Japan; (2) Japan’s policy toward foreign students; (3) scholarship to study abroad to Japan. In addition, he also shares with us some tips to apply scholarship to study abroad to Japan.

Professor Yang leads everyone to think about the meaning of studying abroad. For our country, studying abroad may promote the cultural exchanges, cultivate talents who are familiar with foreign affairs, and advance international competitiveness. For our society, studying abroad not only increase cultural exchanges but also contribute to multilateral values in society. For college, studying abroad promotes internationalization of universities, increase students’ potential professional choices, and trains specialists and scholars of next generation. For individual, studying abroad promotes social and economic status, expands international view, enriches one’s life, and equips one with the professional capability as “international talent.”

Then Professor Yang introduces Japan’s policy toward foreign students. Japan established system of “Japanese Government (MEXT) Scholarships” in 1954 and began the “10,000 Foreign Students Plan” in 1984. In addition, in 2008, the Government of Japan announced the “30,000 Foreign Students Plan.” The goal of “10,000 Foreign Students Plan” was to carry forward Japan’s culture and increased incentives for foreign students by providing scholarships, while the goal of “30,000 Foreign Students Plan” is to recruit outstanding foreign students to stay and work in Japan and thus the supporting measures include “coping with the cooperation among government, industry, and academics.” Therefore, the goal of Japan’s policy toward foreign students today is to recruit “outstanding

talents (foreign students)” to stay and work in Japan. According to the statistics data, 64% of foreign students want to stay and work in Japan. Because of increasing rate of the approval of work visa, 35% of foreign students stay and work in Japan. The goal of Japanese government is to increase this percentage to 50% and this means that one of two students are able to stay in Japan after graduation. Moreover, from Japan’s policy toward foreign students, we can observe several characteristics that more students come from the countries of “the East Asian (Confucian) cultural sphere,” there are obvious trend of regionalization accompanied with the rise of number of Southeastern students, more students major in humanities than science and engineering fields, and scholarships have the tendency of “international assistance.”

Regarding the system of scholarships to study abroad to Japan, Professor Yang mentions that scholarships that students can apply before study abroad to Japan include Government Scholarship to Study Abroad provided by Ministry of Education (MOE) the republic of China, Japan Taiwan Exchange Association Scholarship (long and short term), scholarships provided by other Japanese and foreign corporations (for example, Scholarship Program to Study in Japan provided by Matsushita Foundation (only for students majoring in science and engineering)), and other “short-term scholarships.” Short-term scholarships include, for example, (1) MOE Short-Term Study Scholarships for Talented Student (學海飛颺) and MOE Short-Term Study Scholarships for Internship (學海築夢), (2) MOE Short-Term Study Scholarships for Financially Disadvantaged Student (學海惜珠), and (3) Scholarships for Short-Term Student Exchange Promotion Program provided by Japan Taiwan Exchange Association (Japan Student Services Organization).

Professor Yang mentions that scholarships that students can apply in Japan include (1) Scholarship of Japan Taiwan Exchange Association (Application in Japan), (2) Rotary scholarship, (3) Atsumi International Scholarship Foundation, (4) Research Grant provided by Matsushita Foundation, (5) Scholarship provided by the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS). The fellowship or research grant after graduation include (1) Japan Taiwan Exchange Association “short term research fellowship for returning student”, (2) JSPS Post-Doctoral Fellowships for Research in Japan, (3) Fellowship of Rotary Inter-country Teacher Exchange (4) Grant program of the sumitomo foundation, (5) Japanese Studies Fellowships provided by The Japan Foundation.

In order to apply these scholarship, Professor Yang shares his personal experience from three dimensions: preparation before studying abroad, adapting the environment during studying abroad, and thinking after studying abroad. At last, Professor Yang encourages everyone that the future belongs to those who believe in the beauty of their dreams. To get closer to your dream, you need goal and plans. One should cultivate one’s “global mobility” and prepare oneself with three languages (at least two foreign languages) to become an international talent. A country can further expand its development when there are talents with abroad study experience.

(To visit our websites: <https://oneasia.pccu.edu.tw/faculty.php>)

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(English Version Translated by Wenting (Florence) Yang, Post-doctoral Research Fellow, Institute of International Relations, National Chengchi University)

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-----以下僅供參考，不須翻譯

- 外國留學生十萬人計畫
外國留學生三十萬人計畫

留学生受入れ一〇万人計画／留学生 10 万人計画

留学生 30 万人計画

<https://ci.nii.ac.jp/naid/120005455694>

- 公益財團法人日本台灣交流協會（長期、短期）獎學金
日本台灣交流協會（日本學生支援機構）短期交換生獎學金)
日本台灣交流協會的「國內採用」
日本台灣交流協會「歸國外國人留學生短期研究制度」

長期

<https://www.koryu.or.jp/business/scholarship/longterm/>

国内採用

<https://www.koryu.or.jp/business/scholarship/longterm/detail4/>

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<https://www.koryu.or.jp/business/scholarship/shortterm/>

- 松下財團(限理工)獎學金
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外国人留学助成 <http://matsushita-konosuke->

[zaidan.or.jp/works/foreigner/promotion_foreigner_01.html](http://matsushita-konosuke-zaidan.or.jp/works/foreigner/promotion_foreigner_01.html)

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ロータリー財団奨学生

<https://www.rid2580.org/abroad/drfc/>

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- 日本學術振興會獎學金
日本學術振興會外國人特別研究員

https://www.isps.go.jp/j-pd/pd_oubo.html

特別研究員（大学院博士課程在学者）

特別研究員（博士の学位取得者、国際競争力強化研究員）

- 住友財團研究助成金
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- 日本國際交流基金
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- 學海飛颺
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- 教育部公費留學考
https://depart.moe.edu.tw/ED2500/Content_List.aspx?n=7F53A33FFB371EB1