

International Students and the Multiculturalization of University Education
India's International Student Policy: Sending and Accepting

FUJII Takeshi

India, having been at the center of the Non-Aligned Movement after independence, has actively accepted more international students than many other countries in Asia and Africa, and this situation continues today. Parallel to this, India sends large numbers of international students to countries in Europe and, in a variety of different fields, has become a supply country for highly skilled human resources. Despite this history and the current situation, however, it would be hard to say that the system and development of Indian international student policy has been properly understood in much detail.

In this presentation I would like to consider and examine a number of examples concerning India's acceptance and sending of international students after independence based on the fact that the Southern Asian region, beginning with India, has historically been, alongside China, a region of migrant sending and supply.

The examples I will discuss are concerned with the following points:

1. Outline of the history of Indian migration
2. The place of English and other foreign languages in Indian higher education
3. The relationship of international student policy to Non-Resident Indian (NRI) and People/Persons of Indian Origin (PIO) policy
4. The formation of a human network as a security issue
5. Whether "Indiology/Indian Studies" is a principal subject for accepting international students?
6. The principal areas for human resource supply (on whether there is a preferential policy towards the sciences in the sending of international students abroad?)