

REFLECTIONS ON THE STATUS AND DIRECTIONS TOWARDS MATURING OF CANADA-INDIA EDUCATIONAL PARTNERSHIP

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OUTLINE


1. Recent Developments
2. International Students Mobility: Canada-India Landscape
3. The Shastri Survey: Canada-India MOUs
4. Economic Impact and Advisory Panel Reports
5. Selective Focus Areas
6. Interpretive Observations
7. Concluding Remarks



1. RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

- ❑ Internationalization of Education Yielding Evidence in **Global Student Mobility, Sustained Growth of Foreign Students in Canada**, and the **Highest Enrolment of India Students in Canada** (both in term of the Annual Flows and year-end Stock);
- ❑ The **Recent Survey** Indicative of the **Highest Number of Canada-India MOUs**, permitting Future Enrichment of Bi-lateral Educational Partnerships;
- ❑ Completion of the **Economic Impact Estimation** and **Strategic Directions** in Two interrelated Reports , paving the way for a Pan-Canada Approach Engaging all Stakeholder;
- ❑ Stepped UP Canada-India **Interactions engaging Academia, Industry, and Governments** assuring Potential Success. Both sides have made moves to attract several areas of research and economic relations through **significant mutually rewarding Agreements** (including among others, **Medical/Health Research, Science & Technology, Agriculture, Mineral / Natural Resources**, and **Higher Education**).

Hence by now and at this time, **Canada-India Educational Partnership** has managed to **claim centre stage** with Education appropriately being viewed **as the lynchpin connecting Innovations, Trade, and Technology**. Recent commitment to recognize Education as a key driver of Canada's future prosperity and to **accelerate negotiations** for a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (**CEPA**) can be expected to yield more positives.



2. International Student Mobility: Canada-India Landscape

- ❑ The data set reflected in the following slides is self explanatory. Of close to **3.4 million internationally mobile students**, we witnessed an interesting distribution in terms of host and source regions.
- ❑ A further set of figures display the **Canadian landscape** in terms of the **total number of International Students** and those **with Citizenship of India**.
- ❑ Besides the **mid-term (2002-2011)** and the **long term (1980-2011)** data we can view major growth over the **recent five years (2007-2011)**.
- ❑ A **number of factors have contributed** to this and **still more strategic directions** are **planned** with the objective of realizing suggested **set of targets for 2022**.

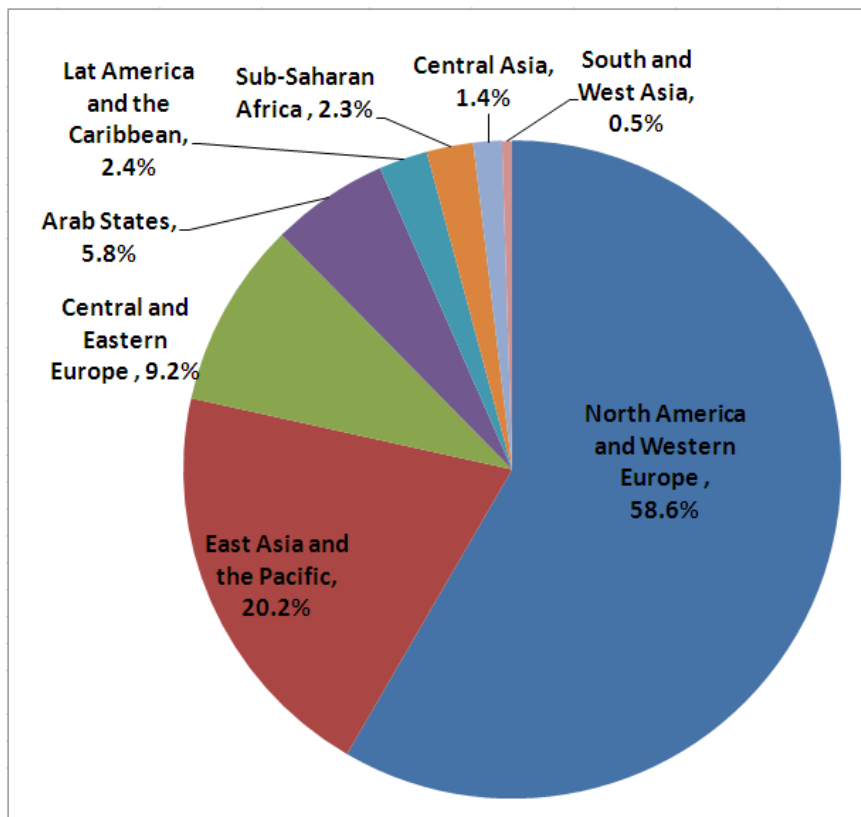


Figure 2.1

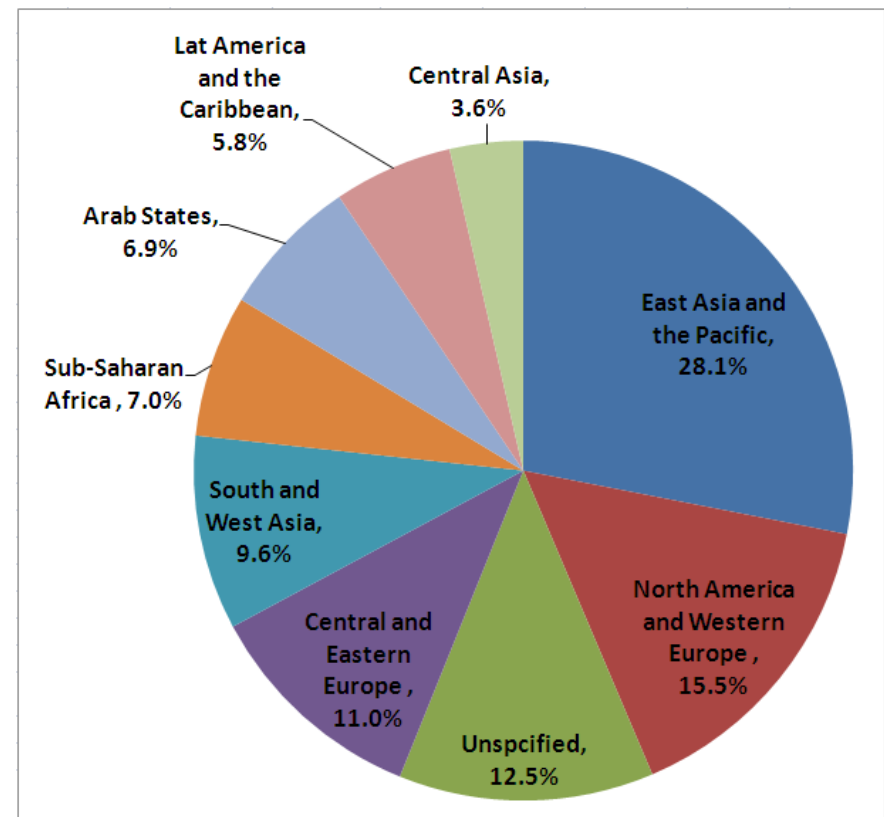
Worldwide Distribution of International Student Mobility at Post secondary Level

[3.4 million students]

(a) Distribution: Host Regions



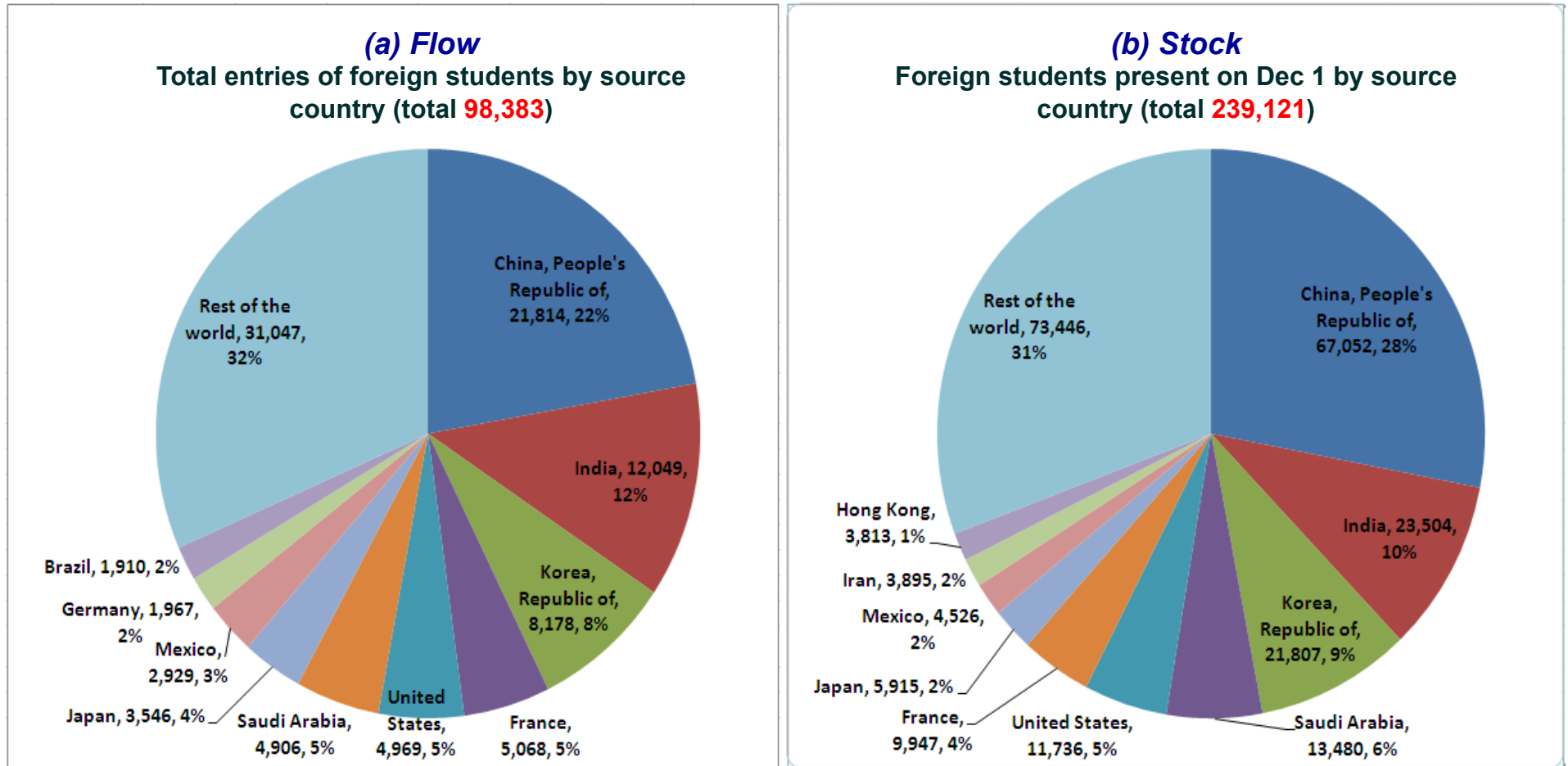
(b) Distribution: Regions of Origin



(UNESCO Global Education Digest 2011)

Figure 2.2

Top 10 Countries of Origin of Foreign Students in Canada (2011)



(Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada
Facts and Figures 2011 Data, Updated October 16, 2012)

Figure 2.3

Annual Flow of Indian Students to Canada (2002-2011)

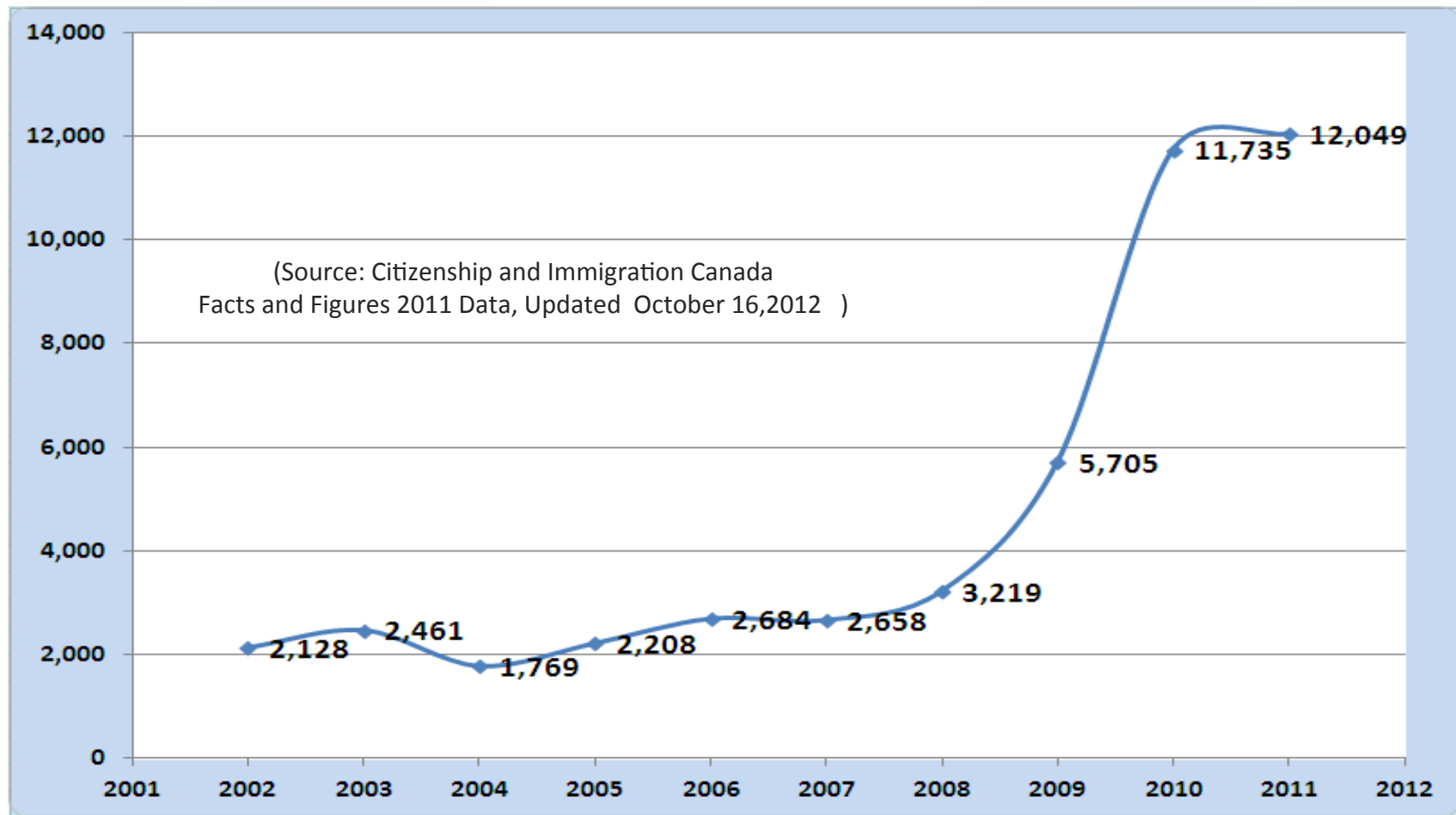


Figure 2.4

Canada-India Student Mobility *Stock and Flows (2002-2011)*

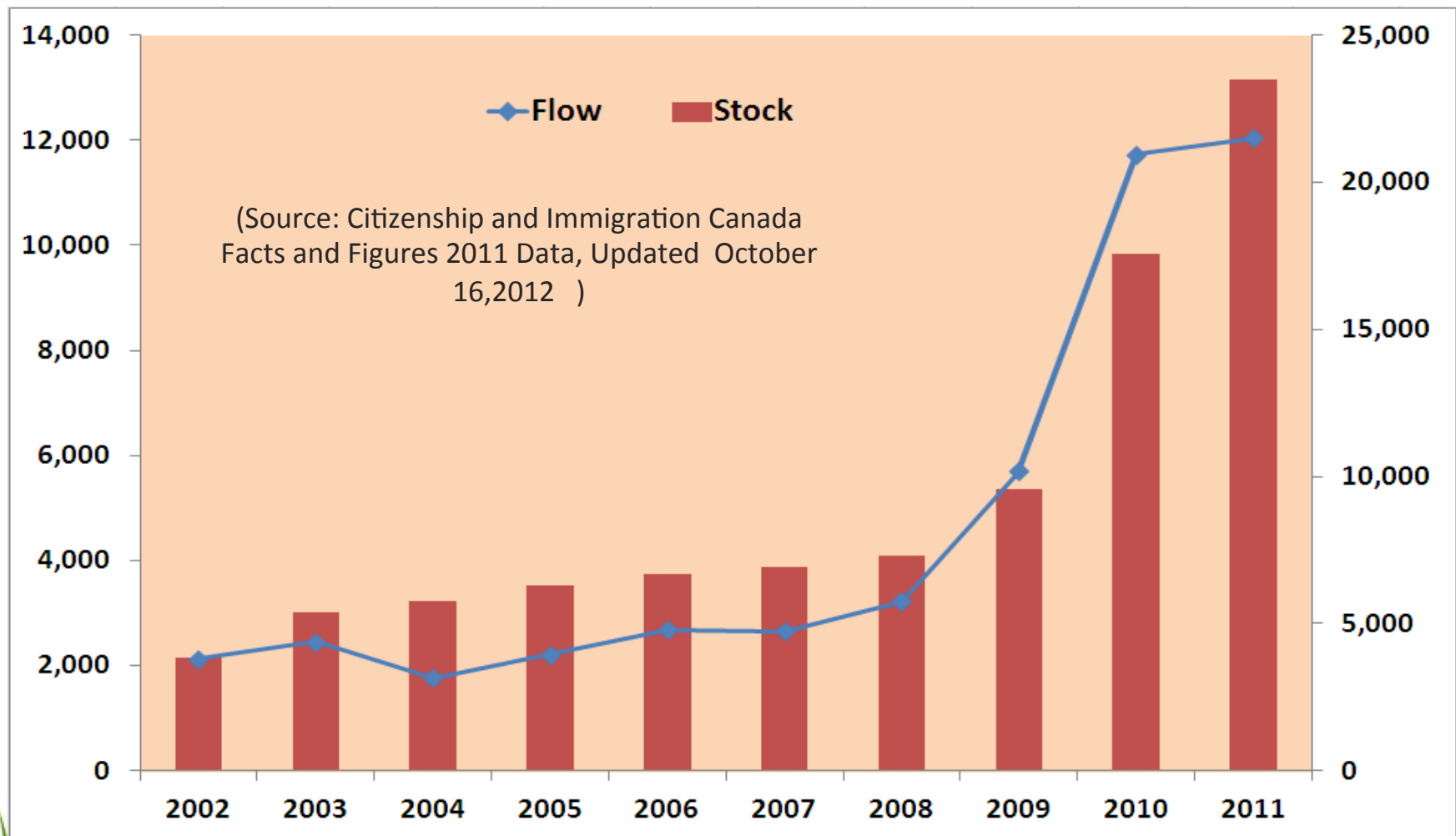


Table 2.1

Foreign Students Present in Canada on Dec 1st, 2011 by Level of Study

Level of Study	2010	Percentage	2011	Percentage
Secondary or less	18,402	14.87%	19,332	14.25%
Trade	12,565	10.15%	11,133	8.21%
University	68,169	55.08%	73,338	54.07%
Other post-secondary	19,471	15.73%	27,162	20.03%
Other	5,153	4.16%	4,646	3.43%
Level of study not stated	11	0.01%	13	0.01%
Total	123,771	100.00%	135,624	100.00%

(Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada
2011 Data, Updated October 16, 2012)

3. The Shastri Survey : Canada-India MOUs (2012)

- ❑ This initial survey launched by the **Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute** (91 Member Institutions **India: 54 / Canada: 37**) was largely processed with its membership in Canada in 2012. It includes 4 other currently non-member Universities.
- ❑ A cross section of institutions from coast to coast had responded with their own list of MOUs.
Appendix A: List of Individual Canadian MOUs with India (Not displayed here)
- ❑ The initial number and distribution thereof is displayed in the following tables.
- ❑ Obviously, **roughly consistent with the regional base** in each of the four regions, we are able to witness corresponding number of total MOUs. Of the **total 326 MoUs** , we see distribution as **26, 91, 197**, and **12** for the **West Coast, Prairies , Central**, and **Atlantic respectively**.
- ❑ Besides academic institutions some Canadian Universities have entered MOUs with the **private sector** (Eg. Tata Consultancy Services, Satyam Computer Services Ltd.). It is a welcome development as it promotes **Academia-Industry co-operation**.
- ❑ This survey reveals that the MOUs thus far have engaged 40 Canadian Institutions working with 56 Indian Institutions thereby yielding the total number of 96 institutions.

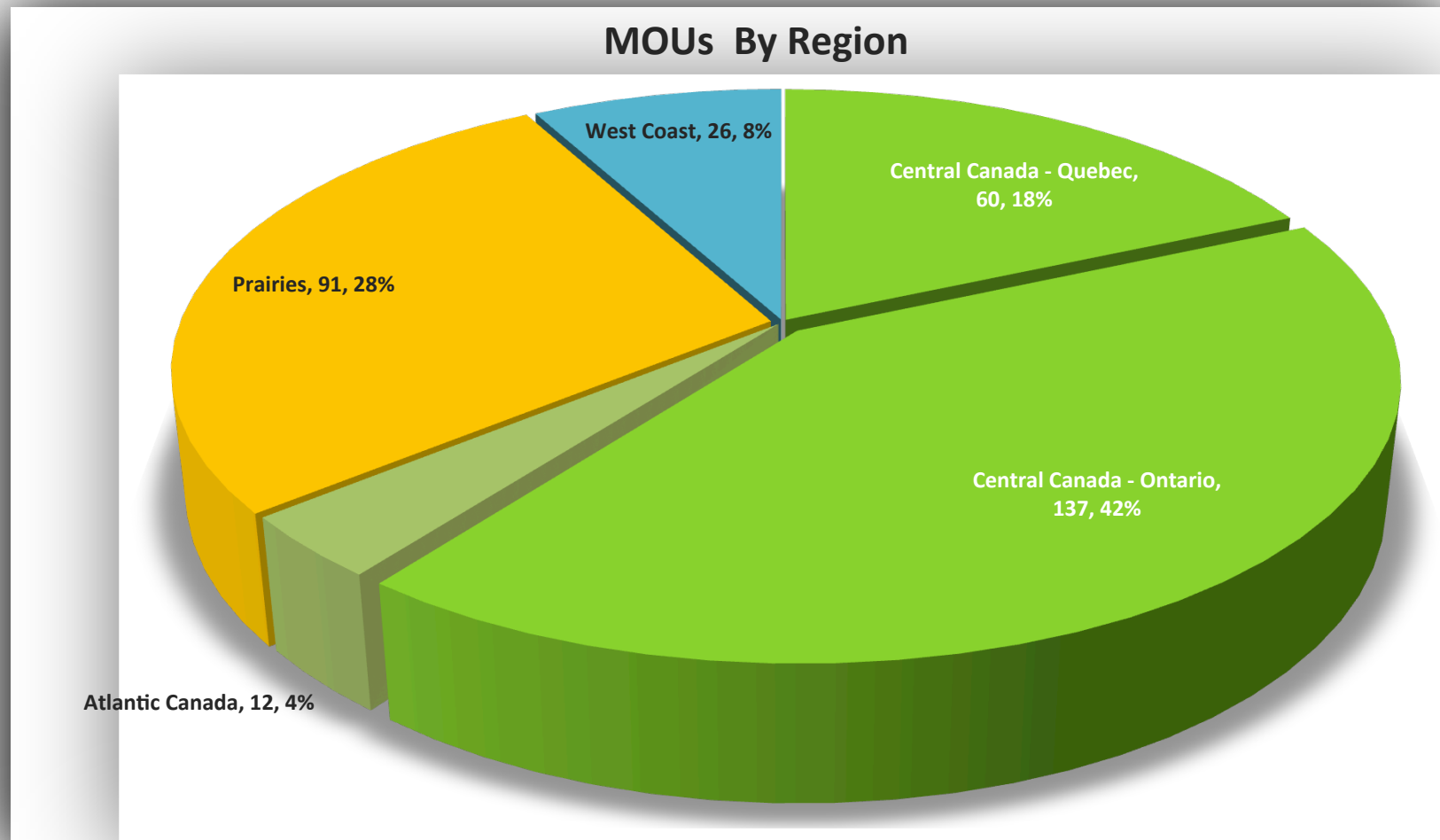


Table 3.1: Total and Regional Distributions of MOUs

Region		MOU Status
Atlantic	(NB, NS, PE, NF)	12
Central	(ON, QC)	197
Prairies	(AB, SK, MB,)	91
West Coast	(BC)	26
Total		326

Source: Shastri Survey 2012

Figure 3.1



Source: Shastri Survey 2012

Table 3.2: List of Canadian Institutions with MOUs/Collaborations with Indian Institutions

Source: Shastri Survey

Athabasca University	Universite Laval
Canadian Centre for Architecture	University of Alberta
Carleton University	University of British Columbia
Concordia University	University of Calgary
Dalhousie University	University of Fraser Valley
École Polytechnique de Montreal	University of Guelph
HEC Montreal	University of Lethbridge
Kwantlen Polytechnique University	University of Manitoba
McGill University	University of Montreal
McMaster University	University of Ottawa
Memorial University of New Foundland	University of Regina
Mount Allison University	University of Saskatchewan
Mount Royal University	University of Toronto
Nova Scotia Agricultural College	University of Victoria
Ontario College of Arts and Design	University of Waterloo
Queen's University	University of Western Ontario
Ryerson University	University of Winnipeg
Simon Fraser University	UQAM
St. Mary's University	Wilfrid Laurier University
St. Thomas University	York University

Table 3.3: List of Indian Institutions' MOUs/Collaborations with Canadian Institutions

Source: Shastri Survey

Anna University	National Institute of Design (NID)
Banaras Hindu University	National Institute of Technology, Rourkela
Birla Institute of Technology & Science (BITS), Pilani	National Law School, Bangalore
Chennai Mathematical Institute	Notion Ink Design Lab Pvt. Ltd.
Dayalbagh Educational Institute	Pandit Dindayal Petroleum University
IIM, Ahmadabad	Public Health Foundation of India
IIM, Bangalore	Punjab University
IIM, Lucknow	Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka
IISc, Bangalore	SNDT Women's University
IIT, Bombay	Satyam Computer Services Ltd.
IIT, Delhi	Society for Participatory Research in Asia (PRIA)
IIT, Guwahati	Srishti School of Art, Design and Technology
IIT, Kharagpur	St. Xavier's College, Mumbai
IIT, Kanpur	Symbiosis International University
IIT, Madras	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University
IIT, Rajasthan	Tata Consultancy Services
IIT, Roorkee	Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR)
India School of Business, Hyderabad	TERI University
Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR)/Visiting Chair	Thapar Institute of Engineering and Technology
Indian Institute of Crop Processing Technology (IICPT)	University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore
Jadhavpur University	University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad
Jai Hind College, Mumbai	University of Calcutta
Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU)	University of Delhi
Jindal Global Law School	University of Madras
Karunya University	University of Mumbai
Manipal University	University of Petroleum and Energy Studies
National Centre for Biological Sciences (NCBS)	University of Pune
	Vellore Institute of Technology University
	Vivekananda Institute of Indian Studies (VIIS), Mysore

4. Economic Impact and Advisory Panel Reports

- ❑ The two major reports have received **well deserved attention** and can collectively be viewed as **exhibiting commitments** with appropriate directions for future.
- ❑ One major development is clearly to draw inter-relationships connecting education strategy as a driving force for prosperity through Skills, Development, Innovations, Technology and Trade. A long standing awareness, now, attracting interactions amongst stake holders from Key Sectors.
- ❑ The **economic impact (2010)** is estimated to be a **grand total of 8 billion dollars** by all international students
- ❑ **Value of educational services** provided in Canada **to international students from India accounts for 27.9% of total imports by India (in term of traditional goods exported by Canada).**
- ❑ **Advisory Panel's** strategic directions in term of **14 recommendations** focused **on five themes: viz Targets for Success, Policy Coordination and ensuring sustainable quality, Promotion of Canada's Brand using new media, investments in term of Scholarships, and alignment of promotional efforts for study permit issuance and immigration policies.**
- ❑ A Major breakthrough wherein **academic** and **socio economic considerations** appear to have **solidified support for a Pan-Canadian national strategy.**

Canada-India Educational Partnership, the concern of this conference, **deserves a more detailed deliberation.**

The information on the Canada-India landscape suggests that the educational partnership is indeed at the **'take-off' stage**. While the **round table** and subsequent **sessions** will afford us the opportunity, **let me point to a couple of selective focus areas.**

Appendix B: List of recommendations to be displayed at the round table session.



5. Selective Focus Areas

Despite the fact that relations have undergone a **prolonged period of indifference** and a succession of 'engagement' and 're-engagement' initiatives, it has been the **academic relations** that has **shown sustainability throughout**. The recent momentum towards educational partnership is likely to yield measureable results if appropriate attention is devoted to questions and issues that deserve special selective focus areas.

- A. **How realistic are the targets** for enrollments and mobility in the context of Canada-India?
- B. While evident focus on graduate students/studies is well placed to harness and promote quality research and innovation, **what about the other levels in the education sector?**
- C. Underscoring merits of undergraduate student recruitment (as well as the other levels).
How we can accomplish and **ensure quality credentials (students and institutions)?**
- D. Given obvious **merits of academia – industry cooperation**, **how best it can be fostered?**
- E. **Two way flow** of students and scholars, most essential in the medium and long term **how best to facilitate the process?**

I expect these and other questions to be discussed at the Roundtable.



6. Interpretive Observations

- ❑ The **evidence** exhibited here, with 3.4 million globally mobile students (at post-secondary level) **Canada's intake** (though including other levels as well) has been the **highest ever for 2011** both in terms of the **stock (239,121)** and **flow (98,383)**. At the same time, **students with India citizenship also revealed** thus far the **highest ever numbers**: about **23,000** in stock and **12,000** in flow.
- ❑ **More interesting** are the levels of **growth**, **stock at 239.3% the highest** and **flow at 353.3% the second highest** when compared to the ten top source countries in each source country. **Thus the present status and future directions** appear to be **promising towards** the **suggested enrolment target** as applied to the intake of students from India.
- ❑ **Unfortunately** the **same cannot** be said firmly about the **mobility target of 50,000** Canadian students going abroad annually by 2022. If we take the liberty of applying the present proportionate / weight for India destination, it will imply sending 6,123 Canadian students going to India (Calculation: $\text{India Flow } 12,049 / \text{Total Flow } 98,383 \times 100 = 12.25\% \text{ of } 50,000 = 6,123$)
- ❑ The number of MOUs though the highest (at 326) might pave the way to foster enhanced two-way flows. Moves towards attaining this will require that both sides treat this an important target and ensure that appropriate facilitating mechanisms are in place. (eg: recognition of credits completed at Indian institutions and financial support)
- ❑ **Promotion of enhanced growth** at the under-graduate level is most **desirable** as this can help 'the best and the brightest' meriting admission to graduate programs. The **major issue** will always be the **credentials** of the **students** and the **institutions**. Quality concern must be paramount as there have been undesirable cases not only in Canada but in other host countries as well.

contd..



6. Interpretive Observations

- ❑ On the question of **promoting intake of Indian students for all levels**, a comparative analysis would suggest **scope of increases** at the **university** and other '**post-secondary**' level. Existing **capacity analysis** imply **no serious constraint**. At present we do not have extensive data covering linkages at all levels except university and 'other post-secondary'. Hopefully interested institutions in both countries can begin well planned interactions for students at other levels.
- ❑ The most important and rewarding direction is clearly **to make greater inroads in attaining and sustaining academia-industry co-operation**. Presumably **Edu Canada** is in the process of **developing brochures** focused on **Environmental** Sciences & Technologies, **Energy** Sciences & Technologies, **Information** & Communication Technologies, and **Life Sciences** & **Bio-Medical** Technologies. This should permit enhanced co-operation between academia-industry, and possibly governments in Canada and India.
- ❑ Recent institutional developments in Canada drawing attention to Innovations, Science & Technology as well as Trade Policy can yield good results. Also, newer allocation of funds under recent **competition for Canada-India Centre for Excellence** should be a major boost.



Table 6.1

Enrollment Growth Between 2007 and 2011 Foreign students annual entries by source country						
Top 10 countries in 2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Growth in 2011 over 2007
China, People's Republic of	9987	13659	16367	17726	21814	118.42%
India	2658	3219	5705	11735	12049	353.31%
Korea, Republic of	15126	13907	11015	10455	8178	-45.93%
France	4805	4655	5308	5603	5068	5.47%
United States	5309	4732	4710	4691	4969	-6.40%
Saudi Arabia	1426	3521	5281	6919	4906	244.04%
Japan	4299	3628	3313	3238	3546	-17.52%
Mexico	2639	2580	2754	2928	2929	10.99%
Germany	2345	2511	2327	2441	1967	-16.12%
Brazil	1427	1741	1732	1798	1910	33.85%

(Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada
2011 Data, Updated October 16, 2012)

Table 6.2

Enrollment Growth Between 2007 and 2011 Foreign students present on December 1st by source country			
Top 10 countries in 2011	2007	2011	Percentage change
China, People's Republic of	41038	67052	63.39%
India	6927	23504	239.31%
Korea, Republic of	30064	21807	-27.46%
Saudi Arabia	2279	13480	491.49%
United States	12223	11736	-3.98%
France	8336	9947	19.33%
Japan	7794	5915	-24.11%
Mexico	3821	4526	18.45%
Iran	2148	3895	81.33%
Hong Kong	4475	3813	-14.79%

(Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada
2011 Data, Updated October 16, 2012)

Table 6.3

India Students by level of Study Comparing percentage distribution				
	Total Students 2010	Total Students 2011	India 2010 students %	
Secondary or less	14.87%	14.25%	205	1.17%
Trade	10.15%	8.21%	1415	8.07%
University	55.08%	54.07%	4640	26.47%
Other post-secondary	15.73%	20.03%	10560	60.24%
Other	4.16%	3.43%	700	3.99%
	100.00%	100.00%	17530	100.00%

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada
 India data borrow from Roslyn Kunin and Associates Study



6. Interpretive Observations

Among the important points for check list will be:

- Institutional 'India Strategy' and 'Canada Strategy ' by current and future partners.
- Re-activation or weeding out of inactive MOUs.
- CEMAC's facilitating role towards developing Pan-Canada strategic directions in consultation / co-ordination with Provinces and Territories.
- Development and implementation of modalities to expedite short-term two-way flows.
- Verification of students' and institutions' credentials
- Utilization of support from funding agencies towards enhancing Canadian education's internationalization.
- Liaison with appropriate Diaspora community to avail of their knowledge and connections to promote partnerships.



Concluding Remarks

Succinctly stated , the present status and future directions towards Canada-India Partnership are mostly encouraging provided the Panel's recommendations related to Policy Co-ordination and several stipulated investments do materialize in a timely fashion. Furthermore, the stake holders in particular all associations and their pro-active members are fully committed. Also, to ensure that institutions based in both countries can be expected to play effective facilitating role.

There is no doubt in my mind that discussions at the round table and other sessions will yield useful guidance, with active participation of all of you present here.

Thank you.



The background of the slide features a blue sky with a subtle gradient. At the bottom, there is a green grassy field. On the right side, there is a decorative swirl or floral motif in a lighter blue color.

Thank You.