

Research on the Development Path of Realizing Internationalization of Education

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Abstract. With the development of society, the issue of internationalization of education has gradually attracted people's attention. Economic globalization has increased exchanges between different countries, and the development of the Internet has made more people know about the internationalization of education. Both of these have brought new opportunities to the internationalization of education. While broadening personal horizons, it has also increased communication between countries. However, there are still problems in the development process of internationalization of education. This article analyzes the development path of educational internationalization and finds that there are regional, economic, and cultural background issues in educational internationalization through research on the current situation. Based on this, this article proposes the following suggestions: provide support to poverty-stricken areas and narrow the gap between regions. At the same time, if necessary, provide some economic assistance to students participating in the internationalization of education. In terms of cultural differences, engage in international communication and spread culture to other countries.

1 Introduction

In recent years, the global development speed has been very fast in terms of economy and daily life. With economic globalization and the widespread use of the internet, people's ways of understanding the world have become more diverse. Before the Internet was developed and widely popularized, people could only learn about the world by listening to others' descriptions or their imaginations. Now people can learn about the world through the content displayed on the network. Such developments and changes have made people more curious about the outside world, leading to the idea of going out and realizing more opportunities. The changes in the country have driven the changes in society, and internationalization not only refers to the changes in the country but also makes education and its related institutions internationalized, especially the internationalization of higher education. Jane Knight defines the internationalization of higher education as the goal, teaching, and research process of universities or higher education systems based on international, cross-cultural, and global dimensions [1]. The integration of different elements can improve people's knowledge levels and broaden their horizons, while the internationalization of education serves as a bridge for people to access this knowledge. This article will complete the research on the development

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path of education internationalization by studying the current situation and limitations of education internationalization and proposing development suggestions based on its existing problems.

2 The current situation and problems of internationalization of education

2.1 The selection and purpose of study abroad countries

The internationalization of education, as an important bridge to promote communication between countries, has developed rapidly and plays a significant role in international relations. With the development of the economy, people realize that studying abroad can improve their cultural level and broaden their horizons, and more and more people choose to study abroad. Among all students studying abroad, the majority choose to study in regions such as Europe, America, and the United Kingdom. Compared to other regions, these regions have more complete education systems and systems, and the teachers there also have more experience and teaching skills. Similarly, the mastery and development of some technological projects are more advanced compared to other countries. Both in terms of human geography and theoretical academic knowledge, countries such as Europe and America have and can impart more than other regions. Therefore, from the perspective of international students, they can learn more by choosing to go to these countries compared to other countries.

For a country, whether it is for its people to study abroad or for people from other countries to study in its own country, both methods will bring benefits to the exchange between countries. Taking Russia as an example, it currently has two internationalization policies for higher education, namely "5-100-2020" and "Export Education" [2]. The "Export Education" requires all Russian universities to increase the enrollment of foreign students to over 500000 by 2025 [2]. The purpose of doing so is to promote Russia's higher education system and make it more open to foreigners. The property distributed by the government to international students can encourage people to invest more in education internationalization-related projects. By understanding the problems existing among international students, corresponding improvement plans can be proposed for improvement. Export Education, on the other hand, opens up Russia's education system to people from different countries, allowing them to learn and understand the local cultural characteristics and customs of Russia through studying abroad. For international students, in addition to broadening their horizons, they also need to engage in effective cross-border exchanges to understand the customs and characteristics of different countries. By learning about the knowledge, culture, and technology of other countries, one can discover the shortcomings of their own country. The common value orientation of internationalization of higher education is to promote mutual understanding between countries [3]. In the journey of internationalization of education, people from different countries communicate with each other, allowing people to understand the customs, customs, and characteristics of different countries, which provides more understanding between different countries.

2.2 Problems

2.2.1 Differences in regional and economic issues

In the process of internationalization of education, differences between regions and cultural backgrounds, as well as the economic burden brought by high tuition fees, have been long-

standing issues. The uneven development between different regions is a problem that exists in every country, and this can lead to unequal distribution of resources in different regions. Urban students receive a higher quality and level of education than rural students, and educational resources are also more abundant. With the development of the internet, more and more people have installed computers at home. However, for students in poverty-stricken areas, the number of computers is very small, and there will be certain risks and shortcomings. According to Yu Li's viewpoint, due to the instability of the Internet itself and outdated equipment, access to materials and online classes is blocked [4]. The backwardness of equipment is caused by the uneven development between regions, which leads to impoverished areas falling behind other regions. This indirectly leads to students who want to participate in the internationalization of education being hindered in the process and seriously affects the progress and efficiency of learning.

The issue of economic funds is also one of the problems in the internationalization of education. The high cost of international learning is a well-known fact among the public [5]. Due to this prerequisite, many students who want to study abroad are unable to realize their dreams. Studying abroad is a huge expense that needs to be considered from multiple aspects such as studying, living, and traveling. Many families cannot afford the high tuition and living expenses. If students decide to study abroad, the cost of studying abroad will bring a huge financial burden to most families. The problem of economic funds has hindered the pace of students studying abroad, while also limiting the popularization of international education. Teachers in schools do not proactively mention plans for studying abroad, and capable families can only learn about relevant information and conditions for studying abroad through their networks or promotion in some institutions.

2.2.2 The disappearance of ethnic culture

The differences between cultural backgrounds can lead to differences between international students and locals in certain aspects, which has always been a problem that troubles people. Internationalization of education is to send students to a brand new environment, allowing them to adapt to the new environment and life. And each country's culture and language are different, which can lead international students to be cautious in their study abroad life. Due to language, cultural, and perceptual barriers, some local students do not enjoy interacting with international students [6]. From the perspective of local students, the sudden appearance of many people around them who are different in ideology, culture, and language can make local students subconsciously avoid communicating with them. For international students, cultural differences make their study abroad life full of pressure, as they often worry about offending the culture of local students. A website once recorded American students studying in China, and some people said that although they could rely on the help of their Chinese peers to overcome language barriers, such help would make them lose their sense of independence and worry about whether it would make their Chinese peers angry [2]. The reasons for uncertainty and skepticism among American production students are differences in language and culture. For Chinese people, helping to translate these things has no impact on them, but rather makes them willing to help others. But in the minds of American international students, they may worry whether this kind of help will cause trouble for Chinese students. This ideological gap is caused by cultural differences, and the internationalization of education has not addressed cultural differences in its development process. Such differences will subconsciously make international students feel nervous about certain things and affect the development of international education.

Every country has its own ethnic culture, and ethnic culture as a distinctive feature of a country is very important. But with the advancement of internationalization of education, the local culture of some countries has been eroded by the culture of foreign countries. This

situation mostly occurs in smaller countries and regions. As Shanshan Yu mentioned in the article, the Internationalization of education originally involved cross-cultural exchange and cooperation [7]. The original intention of education internationalization is to study the culture of other countries, remove its dross, and select its essence so that the country can develop better and achieve international cooperation. But there is also a possibility of cultural invasion in the process of learning and communication. For smaller countries, long-term cross-cultural communication can obscure their own culture, assimilate the ideological and cultural values of other countries, and thus lose their characteristics. Indigenous cultures not only fail to create new mixed cultures but are instead homogenized, which in most cases means Westernization [8]. If local culture is integrated with foreign culture, it is likely to create a brand new and more valuable cultural system. But for smaller countries, long-term cultural exchange will gradually replace the original ideas and culture of the local people. Over time, the original cultural characteristics will also be covered by the cultures of other countries, losing their original colors. For countries with relatively short establishment time, internationalization of education has not been fully considered in the implementation process, and there are no relevant legal provisions to protect the country's local culture from invasion and occupation by other countries.

2.2.3 Problems between education departments, universities, and countries

The relationship between the education sector, universities, and the country is quite complex, but all reflect the problems that exist in the internationalization of education. Firstly, regarding the relationship between educational institutions and the state. To achieve successful internationalization of education, various departments must cooperate. If the cooperation between departments is not coordinated, it will affect the quality of the internationalization of education. Taking Vietnam as an example, if it wants to develop internationalization of education well, it needs cooperation and cooperation between different departments such as education and research systems. The research activities and funding of universities are respectively controlled by the Ministry of Science and Technology and the Ministry of Finance [9]. If the Ministry of Science and Technology and the Ministry of Finance do not communicate promptly, it is easy to encounter technological problems caused by insufficient funds. Lack of coordination and cooperation can lead to issues with the flow of funds and personnel. These issues will lead to a lack of good learning experiences for international students in Vietnam, and a decline in reputation will reduce the number of international students.

Secondly, regarding the relationship between the country and universities. At the international level, the influence of rankings has completely changed the pattern of international education. The competition between universities and countries for international student mobility has been greatly affected [10]. Due to the increasing emphasis on school rankings, competition between universities and countries has had an impact on international student mobility. This has also brought about subtle changes in the relationship between universities and the country. The country's goal is to maintain a high ranking of universities while maintaining international student mobility. To achieve their goals, competition between different countries and universities has become more intense. To attract more students, universities need to showcase their differences and advantages compared to other universities. What the country needs to do is to expand the advantages of schools and attract more people to study in its own country. However, over time, many people gradually rely entirely on university rankings to determine the quality of their teaching. The ranking of universities is only superficial. Internationalization of education aims to enable students to learn more diverse knowledge and culture, rather than just judging a school based on rankings. This approach goes against the original intention of internationalizing education.

3 Feasible development suggestions

With the development of the internationalization of education, problems are gradually emerging. To solve these problems, the country needs to formulate correct plans and implementation plans. In response to the issue of imbalanced development between regions, the country can focus on supporting impoverished areas to minimize the gap between them and cities as much as possible. For the issue of tight funding, the government can establish some student aid funds or scholarships. When students achieve a certain level of academic performance and meet the requirements, they can be provided with a corresponding amount of funds to alleviate people's financial pressure. At the same time, the government can also increase some education funds related to the internationalization of education to ensure the quality and level of education internationalization. This can correspond to the difficulties that cultural differences bring to national students mentioned earlier. To solve this problem, the national government can hide on the internet to promote their own national culture, allowing foreign people to have a certain understanding of their country's cultural background and characteristics. In this way, international students can quickly integrate into the local environment when engaging in exchange studies or studying abroad. By knowing the general cultural background and characteristics of the country, international students can reduce some worries. For a country, proper planning, design, management, and implementation are important as they help improve teaching effectiveness in an international environment [11]. The guidance of another good governance measure is crucial for both international students and the internationalization of education itself. People need to communicate more with students, which can be achieved through questionnaire surveys. Such a large-scale investigation can enable countries to promptly identify problems in the internationalization of education, make appropriate changes to relevant departments and curricula, and strengthen communication with the international community.

4 Conclusion

In general, in the development path of internationalization of education, there is not only a record of the current internationalization of education but also a record of the problems and limitations that exist in the process of internationalization of education. Due to globalization and the development of the internet, more and more people are choosing to study abroad, which has also promoted cooperation between various universities and universities in different countries. The increase in the number of joint schools has promoted the development of international education, and the country has also built multilingual schools and classrooms to ensure that students who want to study abroad can keep up with the development of international education. The rapid development of internationalization in education has led to some problems, including cultural conflicts, discrimination, funding, and language issues. These issues will to some extent affect the learning and life experience of international students. To avoid these problems as much as possible, methods such as adjusting teaching policies, increasing international-related courses, and providing subsidies for funding can be used to improve these deficiencies.

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