

Role of Japan in Bangladesh-based Research

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Extended Abstract

Japan and Bangladesh have collaborated on high-quality academic research since Bangladesh's independence in 1971. This article explores the partnership using datasets from SCOPUS [1], focusing on records that include "Bangladesh" in the title. Key indicators are presented in Figure 1 through four plots, with the results summarized as follows.

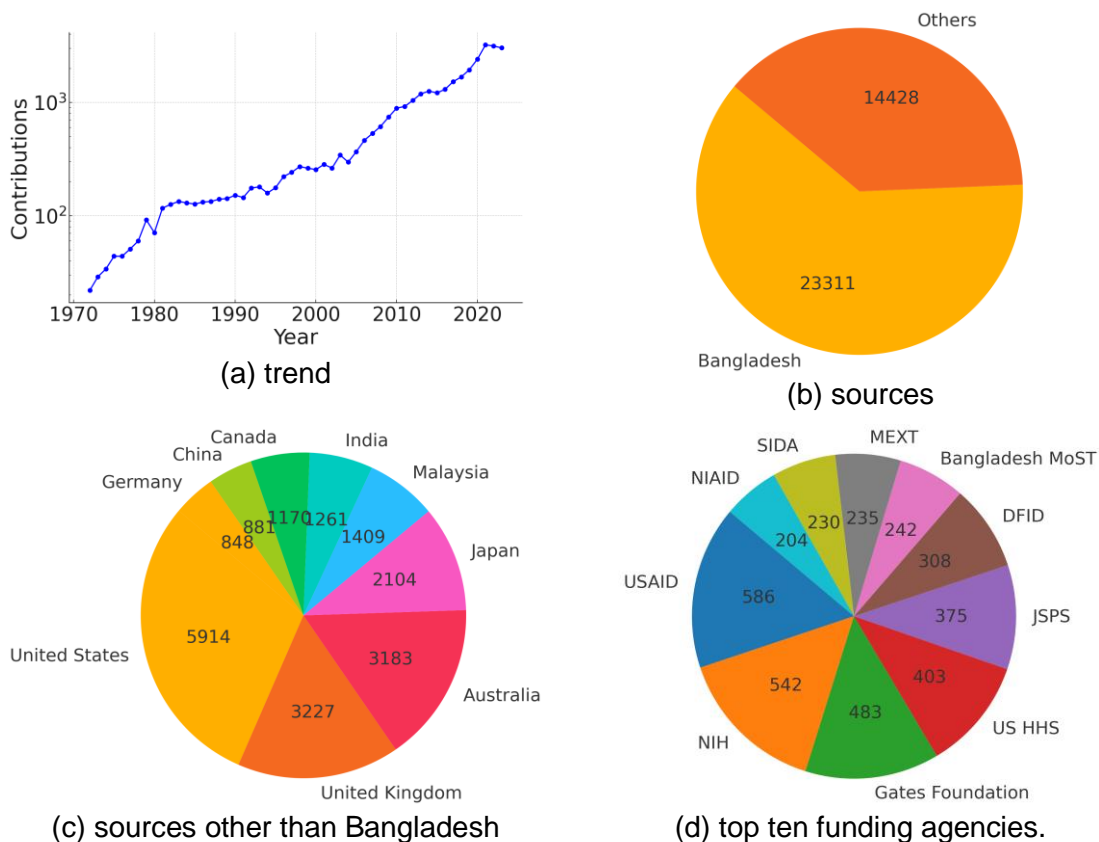


Figure 1: Depicting the Role of Japan in Bangladesh-based Research.

As seen in Fig. 1(a), during the 1970s and early 1980s, contributions were relatively low, with fewer than 100 contributions annually. From the mid-1980s to the late 1990s, there was a moderate rise in contributions, with annual counts ranging between 100 and 300. During the 2000s, the number of contributions steadily increased, reaching over 1000 contributions annually by 2010. The most significant growth occurred in the past decade, especially after 2010, with contributions rapidly increasing and crossing 3000 per year by 2021. The contributions more than doubled between 2010 and 2023, marking a significant rise in output.

In terms of research origins, Bangladesh stands out significantly, dominating the chart (see Fig. 1(b)). Contributions from the U.S. are less than a quarter of Bangladesh’s total (see Fig. 1(c)). The U.K., slightly behind the U.S., is still a key contributor, followed by Australia. Japan, ranked fifth with just over 2,100 contributions, is a leading contributor from Asia, followed by Malaysia, India, Canada, China, and Germany.

The list of top funding agencies is led by U.S. organizations (see Fig. 1(d)), showcasing America’s dominant role in global health, science, and development funding. Philanthropic organizations like the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation are significant contributors, reflecting the growing role of private foundations in global development. Several governmental agencies from Japan, Bangladesh, and Sweden also feature prominently, reflecting their commitment to science, education, and global health. Several key Japanese funding agencies are notable for their contributions. Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS) is Japan’s largest contributor, with 375 contributions. JSPS supports scientific research across various disciplines and fosters international collaboration. Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) is another major Japanese organization, contributing 235 times. It plays a critical role in advancing education and scientific research in Japan. Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) contributed 35 times, focusing on international cooperation and development programs, particularly in areas such as education and healthcare. Japan Agency for Medical Research and Development (AMED) made 18 contributions, primarily funding medical research and innovation. Overall, Japan contributes significantly to Bangladesh-based research, with major support from its government-backed agencies, emphasizing scientific advancement and international collaboration.

References

- [1]. Scopus. (n.d.). Abstract and citation database. <https://www.scopus.com> (Accessed on September 10, 2024).