



Chungnam National University

CNU 60th Anniversary



Located in the heart of Korea, Chungnam National University has been home to those who would excel in knowledge and leadership. At the core of our efforts is the commitment to attract the ready minds to their pursuits of knowledge and leadership and foster their creativity, self-development, and service to the world as well as the country.

-- Contents --

I. Overview

1. The CNU Spirit
2. Symbols and Identity
3. History

II. Academics

1. Undergraduate
2. Graduate
3. Professional Graduate
4. Specialized Graduate

III. Admissions

1. Undergraduate
2. Graduate, Professional & Special Graduate
3. Scholarships

IV. Research

1. Research Institutes & Centers
2. Research Support
3. Research Publication

V. International Programs

1. Global Campus
2. Sister Institutions
3. Exchange Programs
4. Supports for International Students



I Overview

Chungnam National University is an active and warm-hearted community of scholarship and learning. Our faculty are engaged with teaching and research to enlarge the boundaries of human understanding, and our students eagerly seek to enrich their knowledge and character. Established in 1952, it has been a leading national university that represents the region of Chungchungnam-do and Daejeon. It will be a leading global university in the years to come.

1. The CNU Spirit

1) CNU Mission

Chungnam National University's mission is "to educate and research academic theories and application methods that are integral for the development of the nation and human society as a whole, and to produce global citizens who are full of spirits of creativity, development, and service." (Article 2, School Regulations)

2) CNU Motto

Creativity, Development, Service

2. Identity and Symbols

1) University Identity





The emblem that represents Chungnam National University is a white insignia on the blue ground with two sixteen-leaf laurels, supported by two pen points at the bottom, surrounding the symbol **ㅁ** in the middle. The symbol **ㅁ** is drawn from a Sino-Korean character that represents a university and Chungnam Province. Two pen points refer to our university mission of academic research and cultural creation. The laurels mean the continued development and success and glory of Chungnam National University.

2) University Tree : Ginkgo

The ginkgo tree has an extremely long life and a magnificent figure. With a fine view and practicality, it symbolizes authority and tradition.

3) University Flower : Royal Azalea

The royal azalea roots and propagates very vigorously, and its flower language is 'pleasure of love.' It blooms beautifully all across the campus in the spring and helps create a comfortable academic atmosphere.

4) Statue of White Horses

The white horse, which is a significant symbol of Chungnam National University, represents intelligence, ambition, and future-oriented spirits which are characteristics of everyone in Chungnam National University.

3. History

1) General History

(1) The Founding and Formative Years (May 25, 1952~1967)

From the Founding of the University on May 25, 1952, to the Establishment of the College of Medicine



Chungnam National University was established as Chungnam Provincial University in 1952, two years after the outbreak of the Korean War. The birth of Chungnam National University was made possible by two factors. The first was Chungchungnam-do residents' strong desire to have a university in the region, and the second was the Korean War. When the Korean War started in 1950, a lot of professors and students who had lived in Seoul began to move to Daejeon. Those professors and some local personalities agreed to set up a war-time united university to help students continue their studies.

The Chungchungnam-do Provincial Office provided all administrative supports as well as national properties such as the site for the campus, and the school supporting committee led a fund-raising campaign among local residents. Finally, on May 25, 1952, Chungnam National University was officially recognized by the Ministry of Education as a provincial university.

Despite the difficulties caused by the war, Chungnam National University continued to grow during the fifties. When the university first opened, there were only two colleges with five departments. In April, 1954, along with the establishment of College of Engineering, the university had three colleges with seven departments which could educate up to 1,800 students. In 1957, the university library was built, and a graduate school was opened with master's programs in five majors. In 1959, the College of the Humanities had eight departments with the capacity of 1,190 students and five nighttime departments with the capacity of 680 students; the College of Agriculture had four departments with the capacity of 640 students; the College of Engineering had three departments with the capacity of 440 students; and the Graduate School had five majors with the capacity of 40 students.

When Chungnam National University was established, it used the Provincial Office for its offices and classrooms. But in 1954 the construction of the university campus started in Daesa-dong and Munhwa-dong, and in April, 1955, the College of



Humanities moved into the second main building in the new campus. By the end of 1959, the first main building, laboratories, agriculture and animal farms attached to the College of Agriculture, and the Special Science Center were all built.

Since Chungnam National University started as a provincial institution, the Governor of Chungchungnam-do was the president of our university in the beginning years. In 1954, Prof. Tae-Sik Min was appointed as the full-time president of the university for the first time. When Chungnam National University was opened in 1952, there were only 12 professors, but in 1959 the number grew to 74. The number of the staff also increased to 30 in 1959 from 14.

With its continuing efforts for settlement and expansion, Chungnam National University faced a turning point during the period of 1960 to 1967. The first momentum was the “April 19 Revolution” in 1960 which was against the country’s corrupted regime. All faculties and students of Chungnam National University rose together against Lee Seungman’s corrupted regime, and the movement seemed to be successful at first. However, in 1961, a coup d’etat occurred and the military government seriously affected the democracy and autonomy of the university.

The military government started reorganizing the university system. Chungnam National University was merged with Chungbuk National University with a new name of Chungchong National University, and our College of Agriculture relocated to the campus of Chungbuk National University.

Despite such chaotic reality, Chungnam National University continued to develop. The pioneer class of R.O.T.C entered in 1961, and the official school cap was announced in the same year. In 1963, the administration building was completed, and the university library was opened. In addition, an epoch-making project to establish the college of medicine was started around this time. In this year, Chungnam National University was reorganized as a separate institution from Chungbuk National University.



Some years after 1964 were the troublesome period nationally because of the Korea–Japan Treaty. Almost all university faculties and students around the country took part in protests and demonstrations objecting to the treaty. During this time, Chungnam National University tried to grow internally as well as externally, at the same time participating actively in national issues. In 1964, the College of Law and Business Administration was established, and the new building for the College of Engineering was completed. In 1966, the Ph. D. program was opened in the Graduate School. In 1967, the university motto was made, and finally the College of Medicine was established.

- **May 25, 1952**

Chungnam Provincial University was established with two colleges: Liberal Arts and Agriculture.

- **April, 1954**

The College of Engineering was established.

- **April 4, 1957**

The Graduate School was established.

- **December 24, 1961**

Chungchong National University was established, merging Chungnam Provincial University with Chungbuk Provincial University.

- **March 1, 1963**

Chungnam National University was reorganized as a separate institution from Chungbuk Provincial University.

- **March 1, 1964**

The College of Law and Business Administration was established.

- **March 1, 1966**

The Ph. D. programs were opened in the Graduate School.

- **November 30, 1967**

The College of Medicine was established.



(2) The Years of Growth and Expansion (1968~1989)

From the Planning of Moving to a New Campus in 1968 to the Complete Settlement into the New Daedeok Campus in 1989

President Young-Mook Kim took office in 1968, and his first plan to further the growth of the university was to move to a larger campus. The site he had in mind at that time was Deokmyoung-ri, Yuseong. Although his plan to move to that site was fruitless, moving to a larger campus remained an urgent wish in everyone's mind. The relocation to a new site was finally visualized in 1978, but until then our university had steadily prepared for relocation.

The year of 1968 was significant in the history of Chungnam National University for the establishment of the museum and the Baekje Institute as well as the opening of the College of Medicine. Located in the cultural area of the Baekje Kingdom, Chungnam National University was now able to play a central role in researching on Baekje culture.

The second half of the 1960s and the whole decade of the 1970s were the years of turmoil nationwide. The military government found every way to suppress the democracy of the country, and the students and professors stood against its dictatorship. There was no peace on campus with students and professors engaged in the democratization movement against the military government.

While Chungnam National University experienced hard times with political dictatorship and thereby campus unrests, it tried to secure its internal strength. President Hui-Beom Park set up a new plan to relocate the campus to the "Daedeok Science Town" in 1973. Also, he had all auxiliary institutes legalized, expanded the university library, started the Chungdae Post, amended the school rules and regulations, and held the first Baekma Festival. In 1974, the number of credits for graduation was reduced, and the minor system was introduced.



Chungnam National University recorded a massive growth with the completion of relocation between 1978 and 1989. Prof. Myung-Won Seo, the 8th and 9th president, started the movement, and Prof. Chang-Kap Lee, the 10th president, completed it. With only the College of Medicine remaining in the Bowun campus, Chungnam National University officially started the era of the Daedeok campus at this time.

The relocation started with the College of Engineering Education moving to the new campus in August, 1978, and the name of the new campus was officially determined as Daedeok Campus on February 4, 1980. New buildings for colleges, administration, and auxiliary facilities such as the library and the gym were completed one after another. At the same time with the construction of the buildings, Chungnam National University carried out landscaping work that could offer all members an atmosphere both comfortable for their studies and harmonious with the nature.

While the university exerted its energy to the construction of the new campus, it also carried out the building of the University Hospital in Munhwa-dong, right next to the Bowun campus. The College of Engineering Education developed into a specialized institution, the colleges were divided by more specialized disciplines, more departments were made, and the student quota grew in number.

Research activities also grew at this time both in quantity and quality. Each professor's research achievements and funds increased rapidly compared with those of the founding years, which testifies that Chungnam National University had grown internally as well as externally. As research activities grew, new research institutes were made and the existing institutes were expanded.

Student activities were extremely vigorous at this time. In 1980, the Student National Defense Corps, which had determined on student activities on campus, was dissolved, and the Student Council was reborn to continue student movements for democracy. The political situation of Korea in 1980s was very precarious and volatile



with the Gwangju Democratization Movement, the succeeding birth of the Fifth Republic, the June Resistance in 1987, and the birth of the Sixth Republic. Our students were right in the center of the student and civil movements for democracy.

The years of 1980s were indeed the time that Chungnam National University experienced an outward growth and a spiritual maturity. In thirty years after its establishment, Chungnam National University founded a firm cornerstone that could lead it to a most prestigious and responsible educational institution in the country.

- **March, 1968**

The College of Medicine opened, and the Baekje Institute was established.

- **November, 1973**

The Ministry of Education designated Chungnam National University as an experimental university (Pilot Institute).

- **August, 1978**

The College of Engineering Education moved to the new Daedeok campus. The University Hospital was opened.

- **August 11, 1979**

The College of Humanities moved to the Daedeok campus.

- **December 1, 1979**

The College of Science moved to the Daedeok campus.

- **1981**

The Administration Office, the College of Law and the College of Business Administration moved to the Daedeok campus.

- **1982**

The University Library was built and opened. The College of Agriculture moved to the Daedeok campus on December 30.

- **1984**

The dormitory was built for local students.

- **October, 1984**

A new building of the University Hospital was built and opened in Munhwa-dong.



- **March 1, 1988**

The College of Fine Arts was established.

- **January 29, 1989**

The first direct election of the president of the university since 1960 was held by the Council of Professors.

(3) The Years of Leaping into a Global Institution (1989~2012)

From the Beginning of the Autonomy of the University to the Growth into a Globally Recognized Institution

The president election in 1989 is very significant in that it shares the political and social currents of the time. Student and civil movements for democracy and autonomy were in the high peak at that time, and the military government was declining in its power and authority. Chungnam National University's president election performed by the Council of Professors in 1989, therefore, signaled the birth of the civilian government in 1992.

In 1990s, Chungnam National University not only advanced its curriculum but it also opened its door to the local society. Liberal arts courses were designed as to help students with knowledge more related to life and reality, and the university offered local residents cultural courses through the Continuing Education Center. The Museum opened classes about local history and culture and held the "Cherry Blossom Festival."

In order to work regularly with related industries or institutes, Chungnam National University appointed renowned figures as adjunct professors and created a cooperative foundation of industry–university–research institute relationship. It also introduced the credit exchange system with other universities which would help students and arouse the exchange of academic studies as well. Exchange programs did not stop within the country, but the university exchanged more and more students and faculties with foreign institutions through the International Office.



All these changes could be possible with the introduction of the integrated information system to the campus. By this system, all academic and administrative data were organically integrated, and it provided prompt and efficient services to all users.

According to the “Long-term Development Plan for Chungnam National University (1992~2001),” Chungnam National University prepared to change itself to a research-oriented institution. New colleges and graduate school programs and departments were established, and the student quota increased. The Patent Law School was established in 2000, and the University Hospital and the University Press were corporatized around this time.

The establishment of the Center for Research Instrument and Experimental Facilities in 1993 helped upgrade the cooperative research with industries and research institutes. With all these efforts for development, Chungnam National University was able to have 12 colleges with 86 departments at the end of 2000. There were 761 professors, and each professor produced 2.13 research papers a year in average between 1989 and 2000.

In 2000s, Chungnam National University continued to grow internally and externally, adapting itself efficiently to the demands and needs of the time. In 2002, the Graduate School of Peace and Security was established, and new research institutes such as the Research Institute for Transgenic Cloned Pigs were opened. Research funds also continued to increase. All its efforts during this period led to the national recognition for its excellent performance. In 2003, Chungnam National University was selected as a Superior University in the National Universities Development Project. In 2005 seven project teams of Chungnam National University were selected for the BK (Brain Korea) 21 Project, and the university also received funds from the NURI (New University for Regional Innovation) project.



In 2006, Chungnam National University announced the “Long-term Development Project, Vision 2015,” containing its awareness of its position both in the local community and the world. This was the result of its clear understanding that the competitiveness of higher education is the essence of the country’s competitiveness in the world. According to the project, Chungnam National University endeavored to reorganize academic units, reform its curricula, substantiate the system of student counseling, introduce high-tech educational facilities and e-learning systems, and strengthen graduate school education.

In 2008, Chungnam National University was designated as one of the universities authorized to establish the Law School. In 2009, the department of nursing was raised to the College of Nursing, and the Medical School was established, with the existing department of medicine no longer recruiting new students. In addition, Chungnam National University opened the College of Education with nine majors, which had been its long-cherished dream.

In 2010, specialized graduate schools of Green Energy Technology and Drug Development and Discovery were established. The construction of the Rehabilitation Hospital and the Rheumatoid/Degenerative Arthritis Center also started in the same year. The Humanities Building was extended and remodeled. In 2011, the orchestra practice room of the College of Arts was enlarged. The College of Pharmacy changed its curriculum to a six-year education program.

As of 2012, Chungnam National University has grown into the best national university in the central area of the country, with fifteen colleges, one division, one general graduate school, five professional graduate schools, and seven specialized graduate schools. Also, according to the changes in social and educational needs of the time, the university re-made its long-term development project from “Vision 2015” to “Vision 2020.”



Chungnam National University has made exceptional efforts to foster global individuals. To do so, it has established numerous exchange programs with foreign institutions. Through these programs, many students were able to study or work in foreign educational institutions and industries. Many financial and academic supports for foreign students have helped, in turn, making our campus more and more globalized.

Chungnam National University has also endeavored to provide students with sufficient scholarships. It has various kinds of scholarship for honor students, scholarships for students with financial difficulties, and other special scholarships such as Daedeok scholarships, Saetumin scholarships, or scholarships for student athletes with excellent sports ability, etc. In addition, Chungnam National University has introduced many scholarships for freshmen: scholarship for the highest-scored students admitted to the university, scholarship for students in Liberal Arts who achieve the highest scores in Korean SAT, scholarship for students from Daejeon and Chungnam areas, Geumjatop scholarship, and so on.

Chungnam National University has made every effort to contribute to the development of the country and offer students the best-quality academic environment. For such efforts, it has been recognized nationally and internationally. It was ranked the third in comprehensive university evaluation performed by the Korean Council for University Education in 1998. In 1999, it held the 62nd rank among the 79 prestigious Asian universities by *Asia Week*. Only twelve Korean universities were included in the list. In 2000, Chungnam National University was named the best institution in industry-university-research institute consortium evaluation. According to Shanghai Jiao Tong University's academic ranking of world universities in 2011, it was placed within the range of the 400th to 500th ranked institutions among the best 500 universities in the world.

Since its foundation in 1952, Chungnam National University has pursued the ideals of higher education and, at the same time, tried to satisfy the demands and needs of



local, national, and international communities. It celebrates its sixtieth anniversary in 2012 and promises a continuing growth into a world-class institution that serves for the future of human beings.

- **March 1, 1990**

The College of Sciences and Graduate School of Industry were established.

- **March 1, 1991**

The College of Veterinary Medicine was established.

- **August 20, 1994**

Chungnam National University was selected as a State Policy University.

- **February 28, 1995**

Chungnam National University was evaluated as a Superior University in the University Accreditation Assessment.

- **October 12, 1996**

Chungnam National University was selected as a Superior University in the Education Revolution Assessment.

- **August 31, 1999**

Chungnam National University was selected as a Host School for Brain Korea 21.

- **March 1, 2000**

The Patent Law School was established.

- **March 1, 2002**

The Graduate School of Peace and Security was established.

- **October 15, 2003**

Chungnam National University was selected as a Superior University in National Universities Development Project.

- **June 31, 2005**

Chungnam National University was funded by the NURI project.

- **May 2, 2007**

Chungnam National University's Library was selected as the superior library in the country.



- **February 4, 2008**

Chungnam National University was designated as one of the universities authorized to establish the Law School.

- **March 1, 2009**

The College of Education, the Medical School, and the Law School were established.

- **March 1, 2010**

The Graduate School of Green Energy Technology and the Graduate School of Drug Development and Discovery were established.

(2) History of Presidency

May, 1952 ~ September, 1952

Mr. Heon-Sik Jin, Governor of Chungchongnam-do

September, 1952 ~ December, 1954

Mr. Nak-Seo Seong, Governor of Chungchongnam-do

1st President: December 2, 1954 ~ July 16, 1960

Prof. Tae-Sik Min

2nd President: July 16, 1960 ~ February 28, 1963

Prof. Jeong-Ho Lee

3rd President: March 27, 1963 ~ January 1, 1968

Prof. Jin-Young Kang

4th & 5th President: January 1, 1968 ~ February 8, 1973

Prof. Young-Muk Kim

6th President: February 8, 1973 ~ February 7, 1977

Prof. Hui-Beom Park

7th President: February 8, 1977 ~ March 22, 1977

Prof. Seong-Ok Cho

8th & 9th President: March 22, 1977 ~ February 28, 1985

Prof. Myung-Won Seo



10th President: February 28, 1985 ~ February 28, 1989

Prof. Chang-Kap Lee

11th President: March 22, 1989 ~ March 21, 1993

Prof. Duck-Kyun Oh

12th President: March 30, 1993 ~ March 29, 1997

Prof. Duck-Kee Jung

13th President: March 31, 1997 ~ February 28, 2001

Prof. Hyung-Won Yun

14th President: March 1, 2001 ~ March 1, 2005

Prof. Kwang-Jin Rhee

15th President: March 2, 2005 ~ August 24, 2007

Prof. Hyun-Soo Yang

16th President: January 21 ~ January 20, 2012

Prof. Yong-Ho Song

17th President: January 21, 2012 ~ Present

Prof. Sang-Chul Jung



II

Academics

1. Undergraduate Schools

1) College of Humanities

The College of Humanities teaches and fosters advanced knowledge in all areas of the humanities on which not only the students in the humanities disciplines but also those in other academic disciplines can build their expertise.

- Dept. of Korean Language and Literature
- Dept. of English Language and Literature
- Dept. of German Language and Literature
- Dept. of French Language and Literature
- Dept. of Chinese Language and Literature
- Dept. of Japanese Language and Literature
- Dept. of Sino-Korean Literature
- Dept. of History
- Dept. of Korean History
- Dept. of Philosophy
- Dept. of Archeology
- Dept. of Linguistics

2) College of Social Sciences

The College of Social Sciences aims to foster future leaders of society by cultivating students with insight and compatible knowledge in various aspects and issues of human society.

- Dept. of Sociology
- Dept. of Library & Information Science



- Dept. of Psychology
- Dept. of Communication
- Dept. of Public Administration
- Dept. of Political Science and Diplomacy
- Dept. of Local Autonomy Administration
- Dept. of Social Welfare

3) College of Natural Sciences

The College of Natural Sciences not only teaches natural science majors but also provides other science and engineering majors with fundamental scientific knowledge. It maintains a variety of cooperative relationships with many national and international research institutes.

- Dept. of Mathematics
- Dept. of Information and Statistics
- Dept. of Physics
- Dept. of Astronomy and Space Science
- Dept. of Chemistry
- Dept. of Biochemistry
- Dept. of Geology
- Dept. of Oceanography
- Dept. of Sports Science
- Dept. of Dance
- Dept. of Medicine

4) College of Economics and Management

The College of Economics and Management provides students with multifaceted academic disciplines and problem-solving abilities in the fields of economics, business administration, accounting and trade. It aims to produce young professionals who are able to effectively cope with changes in economic and financial environment.



- Dept. of Economics
- School of Business
- Dept. of International Trade

5) College of Engineering

The College of Engineering aims to produce leaders and engineers competent in fields of science and technology. It maintains and develops a close relationship in research cooperation with the Daedeok R & D Complex, the birth place for Korean high-technology. It is now one of the most prestigious engineering schools in the country.

- Dept. of Architecture
- Dept. of Architectural Engineering
- Dept. of Civil Engineering
- Dept. of Environmental Engineering
- Dept. of Mechanical Engineering
- Dept. of Mechanical Design Engineering
- Dept. of Mechatronics Engineering
- Dept. of Naval Architecture & Ocean Engineering
- Dept. of Aerospace Engineering
- Dept. of Nano Materials Engineering
- Dept. of Materials Science and Engineering
- Dept. of Polymer Science and Engineering
- Dept. of Advanced Organic Materials and Textile System Engineering
- Dept. of Fine Chemical Engineering and Applied Chemistry
- Dept. of Chemical Engineering
- Dept. of Electrical Engineering
- Dept. of Electronics Engineering
- Dept. of Radio Science and Engineering
- Dept. of Information Communications Engineering
- Dept. of Computer Science and Engineering



6) College of Agriculture and Life Sciences

Agriculture and life sciences deals with biological resources, investigates the ways of their preservation and applicability, and seeks for every possibility that humans and natural environment coexist in a balanced way.

- Dept. of Crop Science
- Dept. of Horticultural Science
- Dept. of Environment and Forest Resources
- Dept. of Biobased Materials
- Dept. of Applied Biology
- Dept. of Animal Science and Biotechnology
- Dept. of Animal Biosystems Science
- Dept. of Agricultural and Rural Engineering
- Dept. of Biosystems Machinery Engineering
- Dept. of Food Science and Technology
- Dept. of Biological and Environmental Chemistry
- Dept. of Agricultural Economics

7) College of Law

The College of Law aims to train legal professionals with specialized knowledge of law, liberal arts, and social sciences. Its programs will help students cope with the rapidly changing society and uphold democracy on the basis of the law.

- Dept. of Law

8) College of Pharmacy

The primary aim of the College of Pharmacy is to train specialists who not only study and use pharmaceutical theories and practices but also have utmost ethical standards and a spirit of service to society. With the advent of the wellness trend, the college has shifted its curriculum from provider-oriented to consumer-oriented education.



- Dept. of Pharmacy
- Dept. of Manufacturing Pharmacy

9) College of Human Ecology

Each academic program in the College of Human Ecology offers basic and applied theories to improve the quality of life for individuals, family, and communities. The college trains students to be leaders who will make our society healthier by offering a more desirable way of living.

- Dept. of Consumer Life and Information
- Dept. of Clothing and Textiles
- Dept. of Food and Nutrition

10) College of Fine Arts and Music

The College of Fine Arts and Music provides students with extensive knowledge in fine arts and music and helps enhance their practical skills and artistic expression.

- Dept. of Music
- Dept. of Orchestral Instruments
- Dept. of Painting Art
- Dept. of Sculpture Art
- Dept. of Industrial Art

11) College of Veterinary Medicine

The College of Veterinary Medicine aims to nurture leaders in the field and professionals who work for the areas of life sciences. Students learn from medical knowledge in general and its application and practice to a specific area.

- Dept. of Veterinary Medicine



12) College of Education

The College of Education enables students to be educators with a future-oriented and innovative mind. Most graduates from the college serve as secondary school teachers, educational administrators and university faculty.

- Dept. of Korean Language Education
- Dept. of English Education
- Dept. of Education
- Dept. of Physical Education
- Dept. of Mathematics Education
- Dept. of Technology Education
- Dept. of Construction Engineering Education
- Dept. of Mechanical and Metallurgical Engineering Education
- Dept. of Electric, Electronic and Communication Engineering Education
- Dept. of Chemical Engineering Education

13) College of Nursing

Based on humanism and holism, the College of Nursing produces professional nurses and researchers who contribute to enhancing human welfare. By improving and utilizing new awareness and academic accomplishment in the science of nursing, the college has made continuous efforts and contributions to the welfare of the country.

- Dept. of Nursing

14) College of Biological Sciences and Biotechnology

Biological science is the cutting-edge scholarship which will constitute the fundamentals in the 21st century knowledge-based society. The College of Biological Sciences and Biotechnology has been making continuous efforts to reform learning, teaching and research environment by actively participating into the New University Regional Innovation (NURI) Project and the Brain Korea 21 (BK 21) project.



- Dept. of Biological Science
- Dept. of Microbiology and Molecular Biology

15) Faculty of Liberal Arts

The Faculty of Liberal Arts, where students are free from fitting into an established major area, provides students with rich and diversified academic disciplines including studies in humanities, social sciences, science and technology, and fine arts. It encourages them to have innovative and independent attitude toward learning and to understand the spirit of coexistence.

2. Graduate School

1) Master's Program

(1) Humanities, Social Sciences, Economics and Management, and Education

Korean / English / German / French / Chinese / Japanese / Sino-Korean / History / Korean History / Philosophy / Linguistics / Archaeology / Sociology / Library & Information Science / Psychology / Communication / Public Administration / Political Science and Diplomacy / Local Autonomy Administration / Social Welfare / Economics / Business Administration / Accounting / International Trade / Law / Education / Technology Education / Physical Education

(2) Natural Sciences and Agricultural and Life Sciences

Mathematics / Physics / Geology / Oceanography / Information and Statistics / Astronomy and Space Science / Chemistry / Biochemistry / Biological Science / Microbiology and Molecular Biology / Crop Science / Horticultural Science / Environment and Forest Resources / Applied Biology / Biobased Materials / Animal Science and Biotechnology / Animal Biosystems Science / Agricultural and Rural Engineering / Biosystems Machinery Engineering / Food Science and Technology / Biological and Environmental Chemistry / Agricultural Economics / Food and Nutrition / Clothing and Textile / Consumer Life and Information



(3) Engineering

Advanced Organic Materials and Textile System Engineering / Electrical Engineering / Architectural Engineering / Architecture / Civil Engineering / Naval Architecture & Ocean Engineering / Environmental Engineering / Computer Science and Engineering / Aerospace Engineering / Nano Materials Engineering / Mechanical Engineering / Mechanical Design Engineering / Mechatronics Engineering / Electronics Engineering / Fine Chemical Engineering and Applied Chemistry / Polymer Science and Engineering / Radio Science and Engineering / Information Communications Engineering / Chemical Engineering / Materials Science and Engineering

(4) Arts and Sports

Sports Science / Dance / Music / Orchestral Instruments / Painting Art / Sculpture Art / Industrial Art

(5) Pharmacy, Medicine, Nursing, Veterinary Medicine

Pharmacy / Manufacturing Pharmacy / Medicine / Nursing / Veterinary Medicine

2) Doctoral Program

(1) Humanities, Social Sciences, Economics and Management, and Education

Korean / English / German / French / Chinese / Japanese / Sino-Korean / History / Korean History / Philosophy / Linguistics / Archaeology / Sociology / Library & Information Science / Psychology / Communication / Public Administration / Political Science and Diplomacy / Local Autonomy Administration / Social Welfare / Economics / Business Administration / Accounting / International Trade / Law / Education / Technology Education / Physical Education

(2) Natural Sciences and Agricultural and Life Sciences

Mathematics / Physics / Geology / Oceanography / Information and Statistics / Astronomy and Space Science / Chemistry / Biochemistry / Biological Science / Microbiology and Molecular Biology / Crop Science / Horticultural Science /



Environment and Forest Resources / Applied Biology / Biobased Materials / Animal Science and Biotechnology / Animal Biosystems Science / Agricultural and Rural Engineering / Biosystems Machinery Engineering / Food Science and Technology / Biological and Environmental Chemistry / Agricultural Economics / Food and Nutrition / Clothing and Textile / Consumer Life and Information

(3) Engineering

Advanced Organic Materials and Textile System Engineering / Electrical Engineering / Architectural Engineering / Architecture / Civil Engineering / Naval Architecture & Ocean Engineering / Environmental Engineering / Computer Science and Engineering / Aerospace Engineering / Nano Materials Engineering / Mechanical Engineering / Mechanical Design Engineering / Mechatronics Engineering / Electronics Engineering / Fine Chemical Engineering and Applied Chemistry / Polymer Science and Engineering / Radio Science and Engineering / Information Communications Engineering / Chemical Engineering / Materials Science and Engineering

(4) Arts and Sports

Sports Science / Dance / Music / Orchestral Instruments / Painting Art / Sculpture Art / Industrial Art

(5) Pharmacy, Medicine, Nursing, Veterinary Medicine

Pharmacy / Manufacturing Pharmacy / Medicine / Nursing / Veterinary Medicine

3. Professional Graduate School

- 1) Graduate School of Business
- 2) Graduate School of Education
- 3) Graduate School of Industry
- 4) Graduate School of Intellectual Property Law
- 5) Graduate School of Peace and Security



- 6) Graduate School of Public Administration
- 7) Graduate School of Public Health

4. Specialized Graduate School

- 1) Law School
- 2) School of Medicine
- 3) Graduate School of Analytical Science and Technology
- 4) Graduate School of Green Energy Technology
- 5) Graduate School of Drug Development and Discovery



III

Admissions

(For International Students)

1. Undergraduate

An international student who wishes to pursue an academic degree should follow the admission schedule notified on our website (<http://cnuint.cnu.ac.kr>). To be eligible for application, all international students should receive the Test of Proficiency in Korean (TOPIK) Score Level 3 or higher.

– Required Documents –

- Statement of purpose
 - Essay of self-introduction (available on the website)
 - Graduation certificate of high school and transcripts
 - Copy of passport
 - Copy of Alien Registration Card (if available)
 - Government-Issued Family Census Register
 - TOPIK (Test of Proficiency in Korean) Score (Level 3 or higher)
 - Affidavit of Financial Support (available on the website)
- Sponsor's Bank Certificate with a balance of more than USD 10,000
- Sponsor's Certificate of Employment or Certificate of Business Registration

Note: Additional materials could be required by the department. All documents in languages other than English or Korean must be translated either in English or Korean and notarized.

2. Graduate

All international students who wish to pursue their graduate studies in Chungnam National University are strongly recommended to refer to the university website for



the application due date and procedure. The application deadline is usually the first day of October for the spring semester and the first day of May for the fall semester.

1) Eligibility Requirements

(1) **Master's Degree Program:** To be admitted as a graduate student, an applicant must have obtained a baccalaureate or higher degree, prior to the start of the CNU term, from an accredited college or university or the equivalent degree from a recognized international institution.

(2) **Doctoral Degree Program:** An applicant must have obtained a master or higher degree from an accredited college or university or the equivalent degree from a recognized international institution.

(3) **Evaluation of Major Proficiency for the Doctoral Degree Program:** In order to pursue a doctorate degree, one must apply and be admitted to the Graduate School, as well as be accepted for admission by the faculty of the program one wishes to pursue. The admission committee of the department will evaluate the applicant's proficiency of the major field based on the documents submitted. An additional interview may be followed if the committee decides it is needed.

(4) **Language Proficiency Test:** TOPIK Score (Level 3 or higher) and TOEFL (PBT 550, CBT 210, IBT 80), TEPS (550), TOEIC (650), or IELTS (5.5)

– If applicants did not take any of the above tests, they can submit the letter of recommendation from a professor of CNU in lieu of the proficiency test requirement. However, they must fulfill the language proficiency requirements before registering for the thesis to fulfill the requirements for graduation.

2) Required Documents

- Application Form (available on the website)
- Statement of purpose



- Transcripts and Certificate of Graduation from all colleges and universities attended
- Copy of Passport
- Essay of self-introduction (available on the website)
- Affidavit of Financial Support (available on the website)
 - Sponsor’s Bank Certificate with a balance of more than USD 10,000
 - Sponsor’s Certificate of Employment or Certificate of Business Registration
- Portfolio of performances for fine arts, music, and physical education applicants
- Language proficiency test scores

Note 1: Additional materials could be required by the department. All documents in languages other than English or Korean must be translated either in English or Korean and notarized.

Note 2: Additional documents for Chinese applicants--(a) Copy of ID Card of Applicants and Parents, (b) Government-issued Family Census Register, (c) Notarized Certificate of Family Relationship

3. Scholarships

1) Overview of internal and external scholarships (as of January, 2012)

(unit : million Won)

Year	internal scholarships		external scholarships		total
	no. of recipients	amount	no. of recipients	amount	
2011	15,459	13,958	5,248	7,905	21,863
2010	17,790	16,561	6,395	12,244	28,805

* The scholarships of 2011 do not include scholarships for research assistants, scholarships for student assistants, and scholarships given by other CNU institutions.

2) Scholarship programs

(1) Scholarships for honors students

- Scholarship for undergraduate students with outstanding achievement
(Top 4% of the registered students)



- Scholarship for undergraduate students with highly-praised achievement
(Top 20% of the registered students)
- Scholarship for graduate students with outstanding achievement
- Scholarship for Law School students with excellent achievement
- Scholarship for Medical School students with excellent achievement
(Top 2% of the registered students)
- Scholarship Type A for Medical School students with highly-praised achievement
(Top 4% of the registered students)
- Scholarship for Medical School students with highly-praised achievement
(Top 28% of the registered students)

(2) Scholarships for students with financial difficulties

- Baekma scholarship
- Youngtop scholarship (for those who have parents with disabilities)

(3) Special scholarships

- Scholarship for student athletes with excellent sports ability
- Daedeok scholarship for undergraduate students who have contributed to the university with recommendation from the dean of relevant college or head of a related institution.
- Daedeok scholarship for graduate students who have contributed to the university with recommendation from the dean of relevant college or head of a related institution.
- Scholarship for international undergraduate students with GPA B0 or higher in the previous semester.
- Scholarship for international graduate students with GPA 3.0 or higher in the previous semester.
- Saeturmin Scholarship for those who are North Korean defectors or for their children
- Scholarship for students whose direct ancestors (parents, grandparents, great grandparents, etc.) are recognized by Patriots and Veterans Administration



Agency to have contributed to national independence and democracy.

(4) Scholarships for freshmen

- Scholarship for the highest-scored students admitted to Chungnam National University
 - 4 in total: 2 in the rolling and regular admissions in the areas related to humanities; 2 in the rolling and regular admissions in the areas related to natural sciences
 - 100 percent tuition, annual expenses for textbooks (1.5 million won), costs for the dormitory
- Leadership scholarship for top-ranking students admitted to Chungnam National University
 - 10 students in the areas related to humanities; 30 students in the areas related to natural sciences
 - 100 percent tuition, annual expenses for textbooks (1 million won), costs for the dormitory
- Scholarship for students in Liberal Arts who achieve the highest scores in Korean SAT
 - 100 percent tuition and costs for the dormitory
- Scholarship for students in the areas other than Liberal Arts who achieve the highest scores in Korean SAT
 - 100 percent tuition
- Scholarship for students from Daejeon and Chungnam areas
- Geumjatop scholarship for students who achieved high scores in Korean SAT

(5) Other scholarships

- Scholarship for students who volunteer to work for the university
- Scholarship from CNU Foundation
- Scholarship from on- and off-campus organizations



IV Research

1. Research Institutes and Centers (As of February 1, 2012)

- Research Institute of Nursing Sciences
- Research Institute of Applied Infection Signal Network
- Research Institute for Architecture and Disaster Prevention
- Architecture Research Institute
- Management & Economics Research Institute
- Research Institute for Advanced Magnetic Materials
- Institute for Public Affairs
- Center for Engineering Education
- Research Institute for Scientific Criminal Investigation
- Research Institute for Educational Research and Development
- Research Institute of National Strategy
- National Defense Research Institute
- Research Institute for International Technology Cooperation
- Research Institute for Rapidly Solidified Materials
- Center for NanoBioEngineering & SpinTronics
- Research Institute for Agricultural Sciences & Technology
- Brain Science Research Institute
- Research Institute of Influenza Virus
- Veterinary Medicine & Science Laboratory
- Research Center of Animal Resources
- Research Institute for East–West Culture
- Research Institute for Applied Microfluid Chemistry
- Baekje Research Institute
- Research Institute of Law
- Research Institute for American–Canadian Studies



- Institute for Research in the Social Sciences
- Survey Research Center
- Research Institute for Industrial Technology
- Research Institute for Biotechnology
- Research Institute for Biological Signal Network
- Research Institute of Human Ecology
- Center for Leaders in Sports Sciences
- Sejong Intellectual Property Law Center
- Materials Chemical Laboratory
- Research Institute for Engineering Software
- Research Institute of Mathematical Sciences
- Plant Genomics Laboratory
- Research Institute for Advanced Materials
- Research Institute of Asian Studies
- Cancer Research Center
- Research Institute for Properties of Quantum–Controlling Matter
- Institute for Women’s Policy Research
- Research Institute for Dynamics
- Research Institute of Arts & Culture
- On–Nu–Ri Research Institute for the Korean Language
- Research Institute for Confucianism
- Research Institute for Medical Engineering
- Research Institute for Drug Research & Development
- Research Institute of Medical Sciences
- Institute for Research in the Humanities
- Research Institute of Natural Sciences
- Environmental Research Center Using Electro Magnetic Wave
- Research Institute of Electronic & Electric Engineering
- Research Institute for Information & Communication Technology
- Research Institute for Integrated Logistics System



- Research Institute for Addicted Behavior
- Policy Research Institute for Small and Medium-Sized Business
- Research Institute for High-Technology Transportation
- Research Institute of Physical Education & Sports Sciences
- Research Institute for Chungcheong Culture
- Research Institute for National Unification
- Research Institute for Peace & Security Studies
- Education Center for the Korean Language
- Research Institute for Korean Politics
- Research Institute of Sino Culture
- Research Institute of Marine Sciences
- Research Institute for Transgenic Cloned Pigs
- Research Institute of Environment & Biosystem
- Accounting Research Institute

2. Research Support

Chungnam National University aims to be a top-notch research-oriented institution. To achieve this aim, it has endeavored to build an atmosphere in which professors and students can deeply and comfortably absorb themselves in research. It offers a variety of ways to support researchers.

1) Supports for faculties' research competitiveness

- (1) Financial supports for new faculty members
- (2) Financial supports for faculty members
- (3) Grants for application and selection for research projects offered by research foundations
- (4) Financial supports for research in humanities and basic sciences
- (5) Supports to help make a successful research plan



2) Supports for research activities and results

- (1) Grants for excellent research papers and prizes
- (2) Financial supports for participation in international seminars
- (3) Financial aid given in advance for projects that pay expenses after the result is produced
- (4) Administrative staff who can help researchers with paper work
- (5) Financial supports for counter-fund
- (6) Research almanacs

3) Supports for research atmosphere

- (1) Financial support for English editing of papers submitted to international academic journals
- (2) Reduction of teaching hours of a professor who has produced outstanding research achievement
- (3) Supports for overhead costs
- (4) Supports for the Future Technology Planning Committee

4) Supports for research institutes

- (1) Distribution of overhead costs of research projects
- (2) Supports for operating expenses of research institutes
- (3) Supports for publication of journals by research institutes
- (4) Supports for hosting academic events
- (5) Performance-based benefits

5) Sabbatical leaves and dispatch programs for cooperative research with international scholars



3. Research Publication

1) Research Funds

(1) Classification by the source

(unit : x1,000 Won)

source year	A		B		C		Others		Total	
	no.	cost	no.	cost	no.	cost	no.	cost	no.	cost
1999	63	148,100	71	3,587,700	39	954,500	434	12,381,560	607	17,071,860
2000	100	255,500	86	4,702,600	52	1,606,530	492	14,701,290	730	21,265,920
2001	117	412,000	116	5,147,050	65	1,812,450	520	16,694,630	818	24,060,130
2002	110	381,000	121	5,642,500	80	3,830,342	505	18,089,501	816	27,971,343
2003	116	580,000	117	6,502,152	65	3,578,285	608	29,027,778	906	39,687,215
2004	160	1,276,000	129	6,879,850	76	3,257,433	625	29,396,592	990	40,809,875
2005	158	1,365,000	123	10,478,629	89	3,610,976	581	25,628,112	951	41,082,717
2006	129	1,066,000	95	7,297,936	120	3,952,308	931	31,567,107	1,275	43,883,351
2007	111	922,000	118	12,529,700	108	4,116,883	532	27,555,393	869	45,123,976
2008	237	2,698,972	121	12,917,726	104	4,502,073	575	32,792,942	1,037	52,911,714
2009	217	2,539,194	222	19,916,607			623	38,497,110	1,062	60,952,911
2010	243	3,292,944	265	20,306,322			799	47,498,824	1,307	71,098,090

A: Chungnam National University research funds

B: Korea Science and Engineering Foundation

C: Korea Research Foundation



(2) Classification by the College

(unit: x1,000 Won)

College	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
	no.	cost	no.	cost	no.	cost	no.	cost	no.	cost
Humanities	51	814,104	37	663,574	61	643,057	49	770,070	50	1,142,193
Social Sciences	30	3,169,537	33	1,181,710	32	1,331,700	38	1,447,795	40	1,844,321
Natural Sciences	77	3,169,537	90	4,658,102	114	5,106,127	107	5,056,751	121	5,412,029
Economics & Management	32	940,378	26	912,969	19	587,075	26	905,093	36	840,857
GS of Business					2	18,000	3	58,612	3	30,000
Engineering	326	20,629,499	294	16,955,916	328	17,782,459	324	20,841,569	433	25,757,014
GS of Green Energy Technology							13	594,974	20	814,890
Agriculture and Life Sciences	541	6,763,994	179	7,904,551	161	9,678,534	152	10,345,560	174	12,023,676
Law	19	362,114	12	347,169	19	434,762	25	451,238	19	312,425
Pharmacy (GS of Drug Development and Discovery)	34	1,991,175	20	1,402,400	35	2,261,497	38 (13)	3,213,189 (1,820,338)	50 (19)	3,078,190 (2,138,153)
Medicine	72	2,622,596	96	4,802,303	106	5,112,946	121	6,956,324	135	7,059,533
Human Ecology	17	413,380	12	303,500	11	315,090	13	458,877	20	690,019
Fine Arts and Music	5	30,000	4	24,000	11	107,100	11	116,883	6	60,960
Veterinary Medicine	25	2,313,603	21	750,044	33	1,804,853	31	1,452,194	33	2,174,875
Biological Sciences and Biotechnology	43	2,787,151	38	4,946,000	403	4,065,907	37	2,555,671	41	2,291,205
Nursing					3	50,500	2	17,000	7	149,805
GS of Analytical Science and Technology					16	2,063,595	19	2,617,448	29	2,899,155
Education					40	1,341,749	35	1,129,519	61	2,039,868
Liberal Arts					1	8,758			8	314,922
GS of Peace and Security					5	198,000	5	143,800	2	24,000
Others	25	10,000	7	271,738						
Total	1,297	46,017,068	869	45,123,976	1,037	52,911,709	1,036	57,312,229	1,269	66,821,784



2) Publication Stats. (Full names of Initials are given at the end of the table.)

Col.	Year	Prof.	Journal Paper		Conference Paper		Book	Report	Others	Total	NPP
			Int'l.	Domestic	Int'l.	Domestic					
H	1999	96	8	224	6	74	65	49	14	440	4.58
	2000	98	8	219	12	90	57	43	23	452	4.61
	2001	97	6	191	11	108	72	36	18	442	4.56
	2002	97	0	192	11	84	64	32	29	412	4.25
	2003	100	1	196	6	75	47	5	10	340	3.40
	2004	100	3	137	8	118	59	0	60	385	3.85
	2005	102	3	141	20	81	63	24	52	384	3.76
	2006	102	0	143	24	55	91	36	46	395	3.87
	2007	102	0	114	17	50	68	16	67	332	3.25
	2008	85	1	142	22	74	47	3	59	348	4.09
	2009	86	2	145	31	138	40	0	27	383	4.45
2010	86	6	125	37	108	53	0	39	368	4.28	
SS	1999	42	1	95	3	84	30	31	0	244	5.81
	2000	40	3	86	18	80	24	24	0	235	5.88
	2001	42	1	67	10	64	28	24	0	194	4.62
	2002	43	2	84	5	72	22	16	3	204	4.74
	2003	43	4	81	7	75	9	11	0	187	4.35
	2004	45	4	71	16	70	28	0	21	210	4.67
	2005	51	4	71	27	77	26	14	15	234	4.59
	2006	52	5	67	20	80	29	28	4	233	4.48
	2007	51	3	66	19	50	15	19	25	197	3.86
	2008	50	3	95	28	122	19	18	2	287	5.74
	2009	51	5	113	36	135	38	0	2	329	6.45
2010	51	4	86	39	112	21	2	2	266	5.22	
NS	1999	130	118	197	55	212	45	45	62	734	5.65
	2000	116	160	169	74	211	26	24	70	734	6.33
	2001	117	137	150	84	228	22	26	63	710	6.07
	2002	116	154	118	56	170	10	7	64	579	4.99
	2003	113	166	152	31	134	13	5	27	528	4.67
	2004	97	113	87	48	113	10	0	44	415	4.28
	2005	107	161	79	92	113	8	6	51	510	4.77
	2006	108	169	83	97	138	11	6	190	694	6.43
	2007	108	144	75	64	69	9	3	65	429	3.97
	2008	97	131	57	140	108	9	3	26	474	4.89
	2009	99	140	75	160	246	22	0	122	765	7.73
2010	98	167	63	138	305	24	0	59	756	7.71	
EM	1999	44	5	78	5	43	23	29	0	183	4.16
	2000	45	4	70	5	40	22	14	0	155	3.44
	2001	44	5	68	8	42	25	23	0	171	3.89
	2002	45	0	46	6	30	31	18	0	131	2.91



Col.	Year	Prof.	Journal Paper		Conference Paper		Book	Report	Others	Total	NPP
			Int'l.	Domestic	Int'l.	Domestic					
EM	2003	44	3	71	5	15	21	6	0	121	2.75
	2004	45	4	50	6	27	27	0	7	121	2.69
	2005	47	1	42	12	30	13	8	9	115	2.45
	2006	47	3	59	12	34	20	12	2	142	3.02
	2007	46	1	41	10	11	10	3	2	78	1.70
	2008	46	2	62	13	35	18	6	1	137	2.98
	2009	43	7	71	29	51	22	0	3	183	4.26
	2010	44	8	57	31	58	38	0	1	193	4.39
E	1999	148	147	550	233	903	72	313	59	2,277	15.39
	2000	166	177	433	254	791	46	266	76	2,043	12.31
	2001	164	220	438	272	925	44	204	60	2,163	13.19
	2002	168	212	434	299	897	37	169	96	2,144	12.76
	2003	168	257	495	123	473	28	79	47	1,502	8.94
	2004	170	312	462	266	687	33	0	162	1,922	11.31
	2005	197	280	429	382	605	20	62	135	1,913	9.71
	2006	198	467	418	603	917	36	98	53	2,592	13.09
	2007	196	359	365	410	619	21	40	90	1,904	9.71
	2008	188	329	414	421	566	17	49	114	1,910	10.16
	2009	179	322	428	519	1,103	36	0	86	2,494	13.93
2010	184	356	427	451	1,079	26	0	51	2,390	12.99	
AL	1999	66	16	198	22	193	31	69	22	551	8.35
	2000	66	31	225	66	223	28	101	23	697	10.56
	2001	68	31	191	30	281	19	144	27	723	10.63
	2002	68	38	226	45	280	18	93	13	713	10.49
	2003	70	23	324	38	234	11	42	18	690	9.86
	2004	69	33	229	93	309	7	0	99	770	11.16
	2005	73	62	187	96	225	17	53	72	712	9.75
	2006	72	81	184	140	228	34	99	14	780	10.83
	2007	72	86	166	84	150	21	42	42	591	8.21
	2008	71	119	246	153	200	20	28	44	810	11.41
	2009	70	146	243	113	367	24	0	0	893	12.76
2010	68	173	240	151	329	12	0	30	935	13.75	
L	1999	12	0	30	0	2	13	15	0	60	5.00
	2000	13	2	28	2	4	3	7	0	46	3.54
	2001	13	3	35	0	10	5	10	0	63	4.85
	2002	15	1	33	0	15	3	7	0	59	3.93
	2003	16	2	38	0	2	6	1	0	49	30.6
	2004	15	2	15	0	2	2	0	6	27	1.80
	2005	22	0	32	4	1	9	2	3	51	2.32
	2006	25	0	24	6	8	3	1	0	42	1.68
2007	26	0	30	0	10	5	3	8	56	2.15	
P	1999	16	20	65	6	30	4	9	8	142	8.88
	2000	15	18	67	12	15	4	5	1	122	8.13
	2001	15	14	37	7	29	1	9	4	101	6.73
	2002	15	33	71	18	58	3	9	6	198	13.20



Col.	Year	Prof.	Journal Paper		Conference Paper		Book	Report	Others	Total	NPP
			Int'l.	Domestic	Int'l.	Domestic					
P	2003	13	48	58	9	37	7	5	4	168	12.92
	2004	16	46	69	16	56	4	0	7	198	12.38
	2005	18	79	43	29	45	8	6	13	223	12.39
	2006	18	74	38	46	34	14	8	0	214	11.89
	2007	18	94	37	10	28	0	0	15	184	10.22
	2008	18	81	29	45	29	6	0	16	206	11.44
	2009	15	95	29	69	73	9	0	28	303	20.20
	2010	15	157	27	91	89	1	0	2	367	24.47
M	1999	130	55	486	65	281	26	37	14	964	7.42
	2000	132	105	402	97	181	31	38	2	856	6.48
	2001	128	76	437	92	204	20	28	10	867	6.77
	2002	129	62	387	64	169	36	32	8	758	5.88
	2003	123	137	406	33	96	16	17	3	708	5.76
	2004	126	68	247	61	185	23	0	12	596	4.73
	2005	141	159	385	179	306	31	24	34	1,118	7.93
	2006	153	187	308	238	385	53	27	17	1,215	7.94
	2007	152	167	189	108	110	25	8	27	634	4.17
HE	1999	19	2	52	3	47	8	7	3	122	6.42
	2000	18	0	47	4	46	8	9	1	115	6.39
	2001	18	4	68	6	44	9	3	7	141	7.83
	2002	17	11	63	2	57	6	12	5	156	9.18
	2003	18	13	68	7	45	2	5	3	143	7.94
	2004	18	7	58	6	55	8	0	20	154	6.22
	2005	18	12	59	16	30	6	3	11	137	7.61
	2006	18	13	60	21	65	4	2	0	165	9.17
	2007	18	16	32	36	57	7	0	10	158	8.78
	2008	17	16	56	13	39	12	4	13	153	9.00
	2009	18	23	51	29	76	22	0	0	201	11.17
	2010	18	20	49	18	85	5	0	9	186	10.33
FA	1999	27	0	8	0	3	3	0	196	210	7.78
	2000	27	0	6	0	2	1	0	231	240	8.89
	2001	26	0	5	0	2	7	0	224	238	9.15
	2002	27	0	1	0	1	3	0	158	163	6.04
	2003	27	0	5	0	1	1	0	161	168	6.22
	2004	27	0	2	0	8	5	0	161	176	6.52
	2005	27	0	4	0	6	1	1	225	237	8.78
	2006	27	1	8	0	1	1	0	225	236	8.74
	2007	27	1	2	1	1	1	0	85	91	3.37
	2008	27	0	5	0	3	1	0	108	117	4.33
	2009	27	0	7	2	10	9	0	269	297	11.00
	2010	25	0	12	0	8	0	0	259	279	11.16
VM	1999	13	10	74	5	32	1	18	2	142	10.92
	2000	14	45	74	14	39	5	9	3	189	13.50
	2001	16	19	94	18	79	1	5	5	221	13.81



Col.	Year	Prof.	Journal Paper		Conference Paper		Book	Report	Others	Total	NPP
			Int'l.	Domestic	Int'l.	Domestic					
VM	2002	16	20	83	12	36	2	7	3	163	10.19
	2003	20	29	66	3	27	6	2	1	134	6.70
	2004	19	31	41	23	73	7	0	6	181	9.53
	2005	22	34	113	21	84	10	2	5	269	12.23
	2006	22	48	101	60	108	9	10	0	336	15.27
	2007	22	39	100	17	23	9	9	2	199	9.05
	2008	22	44	95	21	35	3	4	2	204	9.27
	2009	21	26	102	30	82	6	0	4	250	11.90
	2010	21	70	56	29	50	8	0	0	213	10.14
BSB	2004	19	42	40	16	93	11	0	7	209	11.00
	2005	24	75	28	24	82	1	10	14	234	9.75
	2006	24	84	25	74	78	5	4	3	273	11.38
	2007	24	66	36	59	40	10	6	24	241	10.04
	2008	22	63	28	49	35	3	10	11	199	9.05
	2009	19	38	28	87	57	3	0	0	213	11.21
	2010	19	71	27	28	50	16	0	6	198	10.42
N	2008	9	12	31	6	7	5	4	0	65	7.22
	2009	9	10	21	31	4	29	0	20	115	12.78
	2010	9	13	37	10	13	10	0	0	83	9.22
ED	2008	31	2	56	10	32	18	17	9	144	4.65
	2009	35	4	112	13	35	47	0	65	276	7.89
	2010	36	3	64	4	24	23	13	63	194	5.39
LA	2009	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	2	7	3.50
	2010	3	0	7	0	3	2	0	0	12	4.00
GSL	2008	34	0	40	2	12	3	2	3	62	1.84
	2009	32	0	42	1	17	11	0	9	80	2.50
	2010	29	2	40	1	20	11	1	0	75	2.59
GSM	2008	161	319	234	261	189	21	8	17	1,049	6.52
	2009	147	411	287	323	621	40	0	21	1,703	11.59
	2010	148	331	311	381	659	30	0	22	1,734	11.72
GSAS	2008	6	38	3	44	25	0	0	9	119	19.83
	2009	8	53	4	38	46	0	0	1	142	17.75
	2010	10	50	2	40	48	2	0	4	146	14.60
GSGE	2008	6	38	3	44	25	0	0	9	119	19.83
	2009	8	39	8	17	37	4	0	56	161	20.13
	2010	10	32	14	37	32	1	0	0	116	11.60
GSDD	2008	6	38	3	44	25	0	0	9	119	19.83
	2009	7	18	23	21	23	2	0	17	104	14.86
	2010	9	46	11	23	42	2	0	2	126	14.00
GSB	2009	5	1	2	0	0	1	0	221	225	45.00
	2010	6	1	2	2	0	1	0	0	6	1.00
GSPS	2008	3	1	11	4	25	0	0	0	41	13.67
	2009	4	0	8	3	3	4	0	0	18	4.50
	2010	4	2	23	2	11	2	0	0	40	10.00



Col.	Year	Prof.	Journal Paper		Conference Paper		Book	Report	Others	Total	NPP
			Int'l.	Domestic	Int'l.	Domestic					
Others	1999	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	3.00
	2000	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	4	0.00
	2001	0	0	3	0	1	1	1	0	6	0.00
	2002	1	0	9	1	2	1	1	0	14	14.00
	2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2005	5	1	18	1	7	8	0	0	35	7.00
	2006	5	0	12	1	13	4	3	0	33	6.60
	2007	5	0	16	0	7	0	0	0	23	4.60
Total	1999	744	382	2060	403	1904	321	622	380	6072	93.36
	2000	750	553	1828	558	1723	256	540	430	5888	90.06
	2001	748	516	1784	538	2017	254	513	418	6040	92.1
	2002	757	533	1747	519	1871	236	403	385	5694	102.56
	2003	755	683	1960	262	1214	167	178	274	4738	104.11
	2004	766	665	1508	559	1796	224	0	612	5364	90.14
	2005	854	871	1631	903	1692	221	215	639	6172	103.04
	2006	871	1132	1530	1342	2144	314	334	554	7350	114.39
	2007	867	976	1269	835	1225	201	149	462	5117	83.08
	2008	899	1237	1610	1320	1586	202	156	452	6563	175.75
	2009	885	1340	1804	1552	3124	369	0	953	9142	255.56
2010	893	1512	1680	1513	3125	288	16	549	8683	198.98	

- NPP : Number of Papers per Professor
- H : Humanities
- SS : Social Sciences
- NS : Natural Sciences
- EM : Economics and Management
- E : Engineering
- AL : Agriculture and Life Sciences
- L : Law
- M : Medicine
- P : Pharmacy
- HE : Human Ecology
- FA : Fine Arts and Music
- VM : Veterinary Medicine
- BSB : Biological Sciences and Biotechnology
- N : Nursing
- ED : Education
- LA : Liberal Arts
- GSL : Graduate School of Law



- GSM : Graduate School of Medicine
- GSAS : Graduate School of Analytical Science and Technology
- GSGE : Graduate School of Green Energy Technology
- GSDD : Graduate School of Drug Development and Discovery
- GSB : Graduate School of Business
- GSPS : Graduate School of Peace and Security



V International Programs

1. Global Campus

1) Number of Foreign Students

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Undergraduate	289	344	343	341
Master's	359	418	295	358
Doctoral	225	222	119	255
Total	873	984	757	954

2) Foreign Students by Nationality

Country	Year			
	2008	2009	2010	2011
China	617	710	567	704
Vietnam	47	56	36	44
Japan	19	16	14	23
Taiwan	43	34	26	27
Russia	3	8	5	5
Bangladesh	14	17	7	14
India	27	24	10	24
Thailand	5	5	2	6
Mongolia	67	71	41	74
Philippines	3	1	0	5
Indonesia	1	2	4	5
Nepal	1	2	2	7
Turkey	3	3	2	3
Other countries	23	35	47	45
Total	873	984	757	986



3) Foreign Students by College

College	Undergraduate	Master's	Doctoral	Total
Humanities	72	91	63	226
Social Sciences	40	20	8	68
Natural Sciences	9	11	16	36
Economics and Management	71	87	26	184
Engineering	67	33	54	154
Agriculture and Life Sciences	15	15	41	71
Law	1	17	4	22
Pharmacy	3	8	15	26
Medicine	18	6	8	32
Human Ecology	51	30	2	83
Fine Arts and Music	0	16	1	17
Veterinary Medicine	4	1	5	10
Biological Sciences and Biotechnology	0	5	6	11
Nursing	2	1	4	7
Education	0	18	2	20
Specialized Graduate Schools	0	9	10	19
	353	368	265	986



2. Sister Institutions (196 institutions of 41 countries [as of January, 2012])

1) Australia	4
2) Austria	2
3) Bangladesh	1
4) Brazil	2
5) Cambodia	1
6) Canada	3
7) China	33
8) Congo	1
9) Costa Rica	1
10) Czechoslovakia	2
11) Egypt	2
12) England	3
13) Finland	2
14) France	6
15) Germany	9
16) Hungary	1
17) India	2
18) Indonesia	2
19) Ireland	1
20) Italy	1
21) Japan	23
22) Kazakhstan	1
23) Lebanon	1
24) Malaysia	3
25) Mongolia	2
26) Myanmar	1
27) Netherlands	2
28) New Zealand	1



29) Philippines	2
30) Poland	1
31) Russia	5
32) Singapore	1
33) Slovakia	1
34) Spain	1
35) Taiwan	5
36) Thailand	5
37) Turkey	3
38) Uganda	1
39) Ukraine	1
40) USA	47
41) Vietnam	10

3. Exchange Programs

1) Out-bound Programs

(1) Dual-degree program

Under this program, students can take half of the credit hours for graduation at Chungnam National University and take the other half at a foreign university that has signed a contract for this program and thereby receive degrees from both universities.

(2) Student exchange program

Students can study for six months or one year at a foreign institution that has signed a contract for this program, and Chungnam National University recognizes the credits that they take at the foreign institution. Students are exempted from the tuition while they study at the foreign institution.



(3) Language program

Students study foreign languages such as English and Chinese at a foreign institution that has signed for this program. Chungnam National University recognizes credits that they take abroad according to the results of their study.

(4) Visiting student program

Students can study at a sister university for six months or one year. Unlike those in the student exchange program, students have to pay for the tuition in this program.

(5) Internship program

Students perform internship at a foreign educational institution or a company to improve their competitiveness for future career. Chungnam National University recognizes their work as credit hours for graduation according to the evaluation result of their performance.

(6) Other programs

IWO International Work Camp / Scholarship from CNU Foundation / Foreign countries' program for invitation

2) In-bound Programs

(1) Student exchange program

Students of international sister universities that have signed a contract for this program can come and study at Chungnam National University for six months or one year. They are exempted from the tuition, and in some cases Chungnam National University provides them with expenses for the dormitory.

(2) Dual-degree program

Under this program, foreign students can take half of the credit hours for graduation in their institution and take the other half at Chungnam National University. They receive degrees from both universities.



(3) GSP (Global Scholarship Program)

Many students prefer English-spoken countries and the countries in Europe for their study abroad. To have students exposed to a more variety of international culture, Chungnam National University invites students from many Asian countries and offers them Korean language classes.

(4) GIP (Global Internship Program)

Chungnam National University recommends its international students who want to pursue their career in Korea to Korean institutions and industries.

(5) International summer school

Chungnam National University invites students of international sister institutions and offer them classes of the Korean language and culture.

4. Supports for International Students

1) Immigration services

The Office of International Affairs helps students with visas and related documents, and accommodation facility allocation.

2) Campus life information

The Office of International Affairs provides students information related to their life in Korea, from information about convenience facilities on- and off-campus to administrative services.

3) Hosting of events

The Office of International Affairs hosts the International Festival regularly so that



students can build rapport with other international students.

4) Academic supports

The Office of International Affairs helps those who have just arrived with advice and information regarding their academic study such as registration.

5) Counseling supports

The Office of International Affairs is open to all international students who have any need for their stay and study in Korea.

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충남대학교 60년사

2012년 5월 20일 인쇄

2012년 5월 25일 발행

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