

DOWNLOAD PDF EDUCATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA : APPROACHES, ACHIEVEMENT AND CURRENT CHALLENGES

Chapter 1 : Introduction | International Bureau of Education

Education in Vietnam: development history, challenges, and solutions by Nguyen Quang Kinh, and Nguyen Quoc Chi.
Education in the Republic of Korea: approaches, achievements, and current challenges by Chong Jae Lee.

This is a remarkable achievement for a country that essentially had to build a brand new education system at the end of the 20th century. In the first half of the 20th century, Japan occupied Korea and only allowed the Japanese to teach in and attend the secondary schools and higher education institutions. When the Japanese left at the end of World War II, the Koreans had no teachers, no one with the level of education required to become teachers, and a population that was almost 80 percent illiterate. Efforts to build a new education system were quickly derailed by the war between North and South Korea in the early s. From these inauspicious beginnings only a few decades ago, South Korea now fields one of the most highly educated and skilled workforces in the world. Following the Korean War, the government took control of education from local school boards and concentrated it in the Ministry of Education, where it has been ever since. The Basic Education Law, passed in , put in place six years of primary school, beginning at age six, followed by three years of lower secondary school and then three years of upper secondary school. Widespread illiteracy was eliminated by the mids. Ninety percent of the primary school cohort was in school by the same time. The same was true for lower secondary schools by . As of , some 98 percent of 15-year-olds had completed upper secondary education – the highest rate in the OECD – and 69 percent of this same age group had completed post-secondary education, again the highest rate among all the OECD countries, and that rate continues to grow. Only three countries in the world have a higher proportion of adults with a post-secondary education. So, in a few short decades, South Korea has managed to go from massive illiteracy to topping the global charts in both quantity of education and quality of education. The system was and still remains highly test-driven. While lower secondary school entrance exams were abolished in and the ministry of education has loosened up the system of competitive test-based upper secondary school and college admission, there is still considerable focus on exams. In South Korea, virtually every form of opportunity, from marriage prospects to job prospects, depends on which upper secondary school and college students attend. This results in a drive for students to achieve and for the adults in their lives to help them achieve that may be unparalleled in the world. Teacher quality is another factor in South Korean success. In response to severe secondary school teacher shortages in the s and s, South Korea built a strong, highly qualified teaching force. Today, teaching is the most popular career choice among young South Koreans, with high social status, job stability and high pay. Just five percent of applicants are accepted into primary school teacher training programs, and the teacher attrition rate is only a little over one percent per year. The South Koreans have not stood still. It has also dramatically expanded the early childhood education and care system, increased financial and academic supports for high-need students, developed leadership paths and expanded training for teachers, and restructured vocational education and training to better meet labor market needs. South Korea has also made efforts to address the high level of private spending on tutoring, to both ensure equity for all students and reduce the level of stress among students.

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Chapter 2 : Korea - OECD Observer

Educational planning and financing in Republic of Korea: Recent Economic Challenges and Education Development analysis of the current situation of the.

This historic agenda will serve as the launch pad for action by the international community and by national governments to promote shared prosperity and well-being for the next 15 years and beyond. By localizing the SDGs, women and girls, youth and the poorest, most marginalized and excluded people will no-longer be left behind. The event focused on the use of various development co-operation modalities, including South-South and triangular co-operation, domestic resource mobilization, and community in-kind contributions – all of which complement Official Development Assistance ODA – to deliver development results at local level to benefit communities. Park Geun-hye, President of the Republic of Korea, highlighted the importance of translating the SDGs into national agendas through learning and scaling-up successful rural and local development initiatives. This includes elements of the Saemaul Undong - a successful rural and local development initiative practiced in the Republic of Korea in the s and later updated and adapted to various developing country contexts. I myself saw how Saemaul Undong changed my village and my country. I feel proud to have witnessed myself how a poor village and the mindset of the villagers changed dramatically. Saemaul Undong is remarkable for its focus on people. The SDGs are people-centred, and planet-friendly. Saemaul Undong is therefore, very appropriate. The programme is currently being rolled out in six countries: A Guidance Implementation has been developed that elaborates on the relevance and effectiveness of the Saemaul Undong, especially by analyzing the lessons-learned from the Saemaul Undong. The Guidance Implementation also identifies the elements for application and relevance to current contexts. The Korean story and the story of Saemaul Undong is an impressive one. The Koreans have demonstrated the power of collective action, to achieve development actions. More than 30 countries have since adopted elements of Saemaul Undong. Changing mindsets and doing things differently is never easy, but getting results builds resilience and the capacity to do even more. Each country has its own unique challenges and circumstances, but also the resources to solve its problems. Our Government has established a national committee for rural development and poverty eradication across the country. We highly value the Saemaul Initiative and commend the Republic of Korea and for its remarkable achievement. Viet Nam has therefore strongly supported the mainstreaming of agriculture in the new development agenda. Rural development is an important cause and a challenge in almost all developing countries. Development of agriculture as an economic activity – an age-old activity - is something where the State must play a role. We want quality education in rural areas – we will transform in this way. Not only in agriculture – education will create opportunities for the coming generation. This is a fact we re facing. As far as poverty is concerned, 78 percent of poor live in rural areas of which 80 percent work in agriculture.

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Chapter 3 : Korea Trust Fund

By Kun Li. NEW YORK, USA, 15 March - UNICEF's Representative in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Gopalan Balagopal, recently held an informal meeting at UNICEF headquarters in New York, highlighting the challenges facing the country's women and children.

It is always a pleasure to meet with my friend and partner, President Park of the Republic of Korea, and her delegation. Our alliance remains the lynchpin of peace and security not just on the Korean Peninsula, but across the region. For instance, our missile defense cooperation -- THAAD -- is a purely defensive system to deter and defend against North Korean threats. And today, I want to reaffirm that our commitment to the defense and security of North South Korea, including extended deterrence, is unwavering. These launches are provocative. Its nuclear and missile programs are a threat to not only the ROK, but to Japan, other allies in the region, partners in the region, and to the United States. So we are going to work diligently together with the most recent U. And President Park and I agreed that the entire international community needs to implement these sanctions fully and hold North Korea accountable. North Korea needs to know that provocations will only invite more pressure and further deepen its isolation, but that if it is willing to recognize its international obligations and the importance of denuclearization in the Korean Peninsula, the opportunities for us to dialogue with them are there. And we do not have any interest in an offensive approach to North Korea. We want peace and security for all peoples, but their current behavior has not been ones that are conducive to the kinds of dialogue and diplomacy that both the ROK and the United States would prefer. Beyond the region, our alliance is a global one. We stand together against ISIL. We stand together in providing humanitarian assistance for the Syrian people and for refugees, promoting global health and fighting climate change. The ROK has been an excellent partner in helping Afghanistan stabilize. It has been an outstanding partner on global health and security issues. They have been steady, consistent partners, and President Park has been a stalwart ally and friend on a whole range of issues. And her steady and wise leadership I think has greatly contributed to the strengthening of what was already one of our most important alliances. And I want to thank her team as well that worked very hard behind the scenes to make that happen. Today, I met with President Obama and held fruitful discussions on how we will respond to the common challenges that confront both our nations. In particular, it was a pleasure to reconfirm that the Korea-U. I would like to make it clear that Korea and the U. North Korea launched another -- missiles again yesterday. I send a stern warning that the continuation of such reckless provocations will lead North Korea down the path of self-destruction. I expressed my gratitude to President Obama once again for clearly expressing today the unwavering commitment of the U. President Obama and I have agreed to maintain a strong deterrence posture by enhancing our combined defense capabilities to include the deployment of the THAAD system. Next, the faithful implementation of U. The United States and Korea have agreed to faithfully implement U. Security Council resolutions, and further strengthen our efforts to seal the loopholes and sanctions implementation even more tightly. Regarding the human rights situation of North Korean people, I would like to express my appreciation for the efforts made by many in the United States, both in and out of government. And I plan to further strengthen cooperation with the United States and the international community on the basis of our North Korean Human Rights Act, which entered into force on September 4th. The improvement of the human rights situation for North Korean people will be a critical stepping stone for our path toward unification, and unification will provide opportunities for North Korean people to be treated equally. Lastly, in order for the Korea-U. I find it meaningful that through our discussions today, I was able to confirm yet once again that the foundations of our bilateral relationship are rock-solid. I once again express my respect for President Obama, for the vision and leadership that he has shown for our alliance.

Chapter 4 : Localizing the SDGs Through New Rural Communities | UNDP

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Deepti Mani, Research Associate, WES, and Stefan Trines, Research Editor, WENR. This education profile describes recent trends in South Korean education and student mobility and provides an overview of the structure of the education system of South Korea.

Chapter 5 : NCEE | South Korea Overview

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Chapter 6 : Facing Forward : Schooling for Learning in Africa

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