

НАВЧАННЯ КОРЕЙСЬКИХ СТУДЕНТІВ

УДК 378.4(519):347.777:341.462.2

ON THE STATE OF RESEARCH OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN SOUTH KOREA IN THE RECEPTIONS OF THE FOREIGN AND UKRAINIAN SCHOLARS

Nazarenko O.

anazarenko10.04@gmail.com

Borys Grinchenko Kyiv University

Paper received 17.10.2019. Accepted for publication 01.11.2019.

Назаренко О. С. Київський університет імені Бориса Грінченка

Про стан дослідження вищої освіти Південної Кореї у наукових рецепціях зарубіжних та українських учених

Анотація. У статті автор викладає результати пошуку та аналіз джерельної бази зарубіжних і вітчизняних колег, дослідників-сходознавців, які працюють над вивченням освіти Далекосхідного регіону, зокрема, й вищої, до якого і відноситься Південна Корея. Дане дослідження цікаве тим, що у ньому представлені праці різних наукових шкіл, загальна тематика яких вбирає у себе вищу освіту, але підходи та ракурси до її дослідження відрізняються. Вступ. З розвитком економічного потенціалу та підвищенням соціального рівня населення Південної Кореї відбулися значні трансформації у системі освіти цієї країни. Освіта для народу, який впродовж багатьох років перебував під політичним і культурним утиском держав, стала основним джерелом підготовки якісних кадрів у різних сферах суспільного життя, необхідних для підвищення загального приросту ВВП та економічного розвитку країни в цілому. Позитивна динаміка у сфері економіки та високі показники підготовленості кадрів, відіграли ключову роль у зацікавленості світової наукової спільноти південнокорейською вищою освітою. А у часи, коли наша країна перебуває у складних умовах реформування, результати дослідження зарубіжних колег, які у своїх працях розглядають особливості системи вищої освіти Південної Кореї стане нам в нагоді. Цілі. Ознайомити українську наукову спільноту з результатами досліджень зарубіжних колег, які займаються вивченням освіти Південної Кореї, зокрема вищої, сучасним її станом, тенденціями розвитку та особливостями функціонування. Методи. Для досягнення поставленої мети нами було використані такі теоретичні методи: вивчення праць вітчизняних і зарубіжних дослідників з аналізом, синтезом, класифікацією і узагальненням фактів; порівняльно-історичний – здійснення аналізу наукових джерел в ретроспективі; узагальнення і конкретизація, за допомогою яких виявлено спільність поглядів науковців на проблему дослідження. Результати. У ході наукового пошуку було виявлено, що дана проблематика становить інтерес, передусім, для науковців з таких країн як: Північна Америка, Росія, Казахстан, Японія. Очевидним є науковий внесок в аналізовану проблему дослідників з Південної Кореї. Меншою мірою представлена Україна, хоча наявність поодиноких наукових праць дало змогу виокремити українську наукову школу. Висновки. За результатами дослідження автором охарактеризовано основні напрями аналізу освіти Південної Кореї у рецепціях зарубіжних та українських науковців; запропоновано регіональний погляд на актуальні проблеми університетської освіти у Південній Кореї. Констатовано, що проблема вищої освіти Південної Кореї у дослідженнях науковців розглядалася у контексті розвитку освіти у цілому крізь призму історичного, соціально-економічного, геополітичного та культурного підґрунтя країни, формуючи основу для кращого розуміння умов, у яких почала та й досі успішно функціонує південнокорейська вища освіта.

Ключові слова: вища освіта, освітній процес, Південна Корея, південнокорейська освіта, реформування освіти, тенденції розвитку вищої освіти, університетська освіта.

Nazarenko O. Borys Grinchenko Kyiv University

On the state of research of higher education in South Korea in the receptions of the foreign and Ukrainian scholars

In the article the author presents the findings of the research of the foreign and Ukrainian scholars-orientalists, who study the education and the higher education in South Korea and in the Far East region in general. Based

on the analysis of the content of their studies the author identifies different scientific schools of the comparative educators. With the development of economic potential and improvement of social standards of South Korean population, significant transformations have taken place in the educational system of this country. The positive dynamics of the economy and the high indexes of trained personnel have played a key role in the interest in South Korean higher education by the global scientific community. The general conclusion that is done by the author of the article is that the topic of the higher education in South Korea is of great interest for the foreign scholars. At the same time, the applied research methods are different. In the course of a scientific search, it was found that the given issue is of a great interest, mostly for the scientists from such countries as USA, Russia, Kazakhstan, and Japan. The scientific contribution to the analyzed issue of the researchers from South Korea is obvious. The subject of the South Korean education is not topical for the Ukrainian researchers. However, the presence of sporadic scientific works made it possible to single out the Ukrainian scientific school as well. According to the findings, the author describes the main areas of the studies on the South Korean education in the receptions of foreign and Ukrainian scholars. The author grouped the analysed works dedicated to the South Korean higher education into different scientific schools through the prism of the regional perspective. It is stated that the issue of South Korean higher education in the researches works written by different scholars was considered in the context of the education development as a whole through the prism of the historical, social, economic, geopolitical and cultural background of the country. Thus, forming the basis for a better understanding of the conditions in which the South Korean higher education began its development and has been still functioning successfully.

Key words: educational process, education reform, higher education, South Korea, South Korean education, trends in higher education, university education.

Назаренко О. Е. Киевский университет имени Бориса Гринченко

О состоянии исследования высшего образования Южной Кореи в научных рецепциях зарубежных и украинских ученых

Анотация. В статье автор излагает результаты поиска и анализ исследовательской базы зарубежных и отечественных коллег, востоковедов, которые работают над изучением образования Дальневосточного региона, в том числе и высшего, к которому и относится Южная Корея. Данное исследование интересно тем, что в нем представлены работы различных научных школ, общая тематика которых включает в себя высшее образование, но подходы и ракурсы к ее исследованию отличаются. В ходе научного поиска было обнаружено, что наибольшее прогресса в исследовании данной проблематики достигли ученые из таких стран, как Северная Америка, Россия, Казахстан, Южная Корея, Япония, в меньшей степени представлена и Украина, но наличие единичных научных трудов позволило выделить украинскую научную школу. По результатам исследования автором охарактеризованы основные направления анализа образования Южной Кореи в рецепциях зарубежных и украинских ученых; предложено региональный взгляд на актуальные проблемы университетского образования в Южной Корее. Констатируется, что проблема высшего образования Южной Кореи в исследованиях ученых рассматривалась в контексте развития образования в целом сквозь призму исторического, социально-экономического, геополитического и культурного основания страны, формируя основу для лучшего понимания условий, в которых начала и до сих пор успешно функционирует южнокорейское высшее образование.

Ключевые слова: высшее образование, образовательный процесс, Южная Корея, южнокорейское образование, реформирование образования, тенденции развития высшего образования, университетское образование.

Introduction. Under the current conditions of social, economic and cultural development of the humanity and rapid globalization and integration processes, it is becoming significant to organize a higher education system that would provide qualitative training of the future specialists aimed at an increase of the economic, intellectual and creative potential of the country. Numerous studies by the foreign scholars indicate that South Korean higher education has passed a long way through. Despite the complex economic transformations during the mid-twentieth century, it is a country with a positive dynamic development where a new efficient higher education system has been formed. Therefore, the study of the South Korean higher education system is topical. The analysis of the studies by foreign scholars on higher education in South Korea is equally important. This will

provide an opportunity to select the most current trends in the development of higher education in South Korea, to better understand the challenges and mechanisms for overcoming them, which are presented in the receptions of foreign scientists.

The analysis of the research and publications. The conducted analysis of the publications enables to state that the comparative studies on the formation, development and characteristics of the South Korean education system and of the higher education in particular are almost absent in the Ukrainian research space. The works of such comparative education scholars as: I. Grebenik, S. Listyuk, N. Pazyura, O. Prysvitla, L. Savranchuk, T. Sverdlova, S. Stoyko, O. Shatska, K. Shevchenko are dedicated to the transformations within the education sector in the countries of the Asian region. Only several publications are dedicated to the South Korean education. For instance, the works of V. Tkachenko are devoted to the social sector, including education. In his works the author characterises the innovations taking place in the development of South Korea in general and the education in particular (V. Tkachenko, 2017). The Ukrainian comparative education scientist N. Pazura focused her scientific interests on alternative forms of training the higher education professionals for the manufacturing sector (N. Pazura, 2011).

At the same time, the foreign scholars, particularly the South Korean and the American scientists, achieved significant results in studying the subject. Cho Sokhi, Lee N. B., S. Marginson, J. Wedman, and others are among them.

The Goals. Due to the fact that an issue of the South Korean higher education, system of its functioning and the general tendencies of the development have been insufficiently researched in Ukraine – the main goal of this article is to analyze the state of the research of the issue of higher education in South Korea by the foreign scholars in comparison with the Ukrainian ones. It'll provide the Ukrainian pedagogical science with new knowledge on the subject mentioned above. In order to achieve the goal of the article, the boundaries of our scientific research comprises the Ukrainian, CIS, the Western European, the North American and Far Eastern regions scientific dimensions.

The results of the research. The American scholars have made a significant progress in the study of the higher education development in South Korea. Jeong-Kyu Lee is one of the first modern American researchers to begin writing about the history of higher education development in the South Korean Peninsula. In his work "Japanese Higher Education Policy in Korea 1910-1945" (2002), he studies the influence of the Japanese nationalist idea on the South Korean higher education and its development. In particular, he analyzes the educational and political course pursued by the Japanese invaders at the territory of Korea at that time. He characterizes the actions of the administration, comments upon the emergence of the first colonial imperial university in Korea, and gives a review on the administrative systems and organizational structures in the imperial and colonial universities (J. Lee, 2002). The scientist concludes that the ideological basis of the national education of the colonial government is grounded on the Shintoism, which at the time gained an extreme popularity in Japan and could not but has an impact on the reformist sentiments.

We could not but mention the collective study in the field of education of South Korea that was carried at George Washington University (1998-2004). A team of the researchers conducted a study of the South Korean education. In particular, it was Michael J. Seth, who delved into the history of education, highlighted its major issues and threats, and studied an issue of equal opportunities for education in the South Korean society. Jae Hoon Lim addressed the problem of inequality in the educational field, namely, in the work "The Renewal and the Competition of Class Inequality. The Ideology in Korean Education: A Critical Analysis of Discourse on "School Collapse" (2004). She both studied the contribution made by the sphere of education to the development of South Korea economy, focused on the phenomenon of social and educational inequality in the society, emphasizing various factors that fundamentally affect the nature and level of educational equality or inequality (Y. Kim-Renaud, 2004).

Another American professor, ethnic Korean, Sunwoong Kim, studied the changes in the educational environment of South Korea. Collaborating with his South Korean colleague Ju Ho Lee, he published the article "Changing facets of Korean higher education: market competition and the role of the state" (2006). In the article, the scholars emphasized the efforts of the Government of South Korea in reforming the system of higher education, integrating it into the labor market to improve the quality of future professionals and to expand the range of the applied researches (S. Kim, 2006).

P. Hultberg, D.S. Calonge and S. Hee Kim in the research "Education policy in South Korea: A contemporary model of human capital accumulation?" highlighted an issue of the excessive investment of the Korean families into the private educational programs for their children. The scientists point out to the fact that the modern South Korean society artificially creates competition between the entrants, provoking them to the constant accumulation of knowledge, forced overlearning and memorizing an educational material, and adherence to academic obligations. It leads to a decrease of the creativity level of the future students, as well as to the inability to think, analyze and make decisions on their own (P. Hultberg, D.S. Calonge, S. Hee Kim, 2017).

Based on the analysed studies, we can conclude that the American scholars have directed their scientific search to the study of developing the educational sector in South Korea, considering the political, social and economic transformations within the society. The main goal of the studies is to comprehend the roots of the efficiency of the higher education in South Korea as the source for rapid economic growth of the country.

The scholars from the countries of the former Soviet Union contributed to the issue on the development of the higher education in South Korea as well. It is impossible not to mention the works of scholars from the Republic of Kazakhstan who conduct many researches on the subject of the South Korean educational school system. The topic of secondary school graduates entering the institution of higher education is researched in details. Professor Kim in the work "Kazakhstan-South Korea Cooperation in the Sphere of Culture, Education and Science" (2012) underlines the cultural affinity as well as the possible areas on cooperation between the two countries (G. Kim, 2012).

Yu. Grigorieva compared the trends in the development of higher education in South Korea and Mongolia. In the conclusions she outlines the opportunities of cooperation between two countries in the scientific and educational spheres (2016) (Yu. Grigorieva, 2016).

Z. Yelbayeva, A. Mynbayeva, B. Arinova and others in the work "The Comparative Aspects of School Education System in Kazakhstan and South Korea" studied features of secondary education functioning. They characterized the legislative basis of the system of education in South Korea, described its structure and analysed each level of the school system in the country (Z. Yelbayeva, A. Mynbayeva, B. Arinova, 2017). It is of a great value, that the researchers conducted the comparative analysis and drawn parallels between the educational school systems of South Korea and Kazakhstan. They described efficient parameters of the South Korean education system and developed the recommendations for improving the school education of Kazakhstan.

An issue of higher education development in South Korea under globalisation is of great interest of K. Krechetnikov, a leading Korean specialist on the territory of the post-Soviet countries. His work "A Comparative Analysis of the Education Systems in Korea and Japan from the Perspective of Internationalization", in which the central idea is based on the comparison of the directions of the state educational policy of the countries, dedicated to strengthening national markets of educational services under the phenomenon of internationalization (K. Krechetnikov, 2017).

Summarizing all the stated above, we can point out that the issue of higher education is of great interest for the foreign scholars. It is the subject of study of the comparative education schools in the US, Europe and Asia. The multidimensional character of these studies should be underlined. However, the studies are focused primarily at the innovative trends of the education policy of South Korea, strategic ideas, educational technologies, forms and methods of instruction. Under the context

of the efficiency of the economy of South Korea, the studies of the scholars are primarily connected with the efficiency of the education system/higher education, its correspondence with the demands of the economy by synronisation of its developmental paradigm.

Particularly worth mentioning is the scientific research “Korean Experience and Achievement in Higher Education”, (2001) by Jeong-Kyu Lee, a leading specialist from Scientific Research Educational Center. The aim of work is to disseminate the best practices and achievements of the South Korean modern higher education. The author speaks about the current reforms in the context of the historical perspective of higher education. Some aspects of the Korean higher education are considered as well as their positive impact on the economic development of the country. The author also analyzes the Doctrine of Modernization and the theory of human capital as a field of the demand and supply policy of the labour force adopted by the South Korean Government that advantaged both economic development and increased incomes of the population (J. Lee, 2001).

Kiyong Byun, the Professor from Koryo University (Seoul), the expert of South Korean Ministry of Education, Science and Technology in his work “New Public Management in Korean Higher Education: Is it Reality or Another Fad?” analyzed changes in the model of governance of higher education in South Korea since the early 2000s (K. Byun, 2008). Taking the analytical governing framework of Brown and Maryen University as the bases for the analyses the researcher paid attention to the following aspects: the system of the governance and its role of the universities; interrelations between the universities and the state; the autonomy of the universities and the distribution of powers and liberties within the higher education institutions.

Peter G. Ghazarian, a scientist from Keimung University (South Korea), in his study “A Real or Ideal Attraction: The Trends of Korean Foreign Students Mobility” describes the issue of pressure on South Korean young people by the South Korean Government's internal educational policy. As a result a significant percentage of school graduates were forced to make a decision to obtain higher education abroad. The author put himself to the conditions of the young Koreans who leave the country to study. He has emphasized that this trend forms an external outflow of human resources and has a number of negative impacts on the South Korean society (P. Ghazarian, 2013).

Ki-Seok Kwon aimed his scientific research at modern trends in the field of South Korean higher educational system. In the work “Government Policy and Internationalisation of Universities: The Case of International Student Mobility in South Korea” (2013) he addresses the issues of international exchange, the trends of internationalization in science and education, under globalization (K. Kwon, 2013). It is also emphasized that over the last few decades, the internationalization of universities has become an important issue not only in the developed countries but also in the developing ones. South Korea, a country accustomed to rapidly adopt the innovations and the best practices, could not fail to bring about the changes in its higher educational system, having taken into account the world trends in education. In conformity with the author's ideas, these changes are largely related to the higher education policy of the South Korean Government and to economic and centric directions. Considering all the mentioned above, the author focused on the study of international students mobility under the internationalization of Korean higher education. According to recent statistics, the number of foreign students enrolled in South Korean higher education institutions has significantly increased since 2005. However, in comparison with other OECD and Asian countries, the number of students enrolled in the South Korean universities is rather insignificant. Considering all these observations, the author of the research proposes the South Korean Government a list of recommendations relating the efforts that should be made to improve mobility, internationalization and other modern trends in the field of higher education (J. Shin, 2014).

Seung-Bo Kim, a Doctoral Student from statal policy and management School (South Korea), with the support of his American colleague, Sunwoong Kim, the professor of Economics from the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee (The USA), carried out the research “Private Universities

in South Korea” (2015). The scholars substantiated the mission of private higher education institutions and characterized their place and functions in the South Korean education system. The authors cited the statistics showing that approximately two million students who study according to the four-year university program, s of them favor private higher education institutions. This fact testifies a high trust to the private education on the part of the society (S. Kim, 2015).

Youngdal Cho, a leading scholar of Seoul National University, in the work “Higher Education and Social Mobility in Korea” (2016), raised the issue of modern university and its role in social mobility in South Korea. The author enquires whether social mobility can mediate the social and economic status and higher education. The scholar comes to conclusion that higher education fulfills the two functions: the first is to increase inequality in education and to confirm social classes, and the second is to ensure social mobility based on traditional meritocracy. To approve the conclusions, the work is presented with the concept of “University-Based Meritocracy”, where the Korean traditions and history are taken as a main source (Y.Cho, 2016). The author points out that the university, as an intermediate link between school and adult life (e.g. work), plays an important role in forming a personality, thus, HES should provide suitable conditions for gifted students, who, in turn, would subsequently be able to occupy leading managing positions in big corporations in the future.

Another scientific work, exposing the issues of South Korean education is written by a South Korean researcher Ju Ho Lee. The paper is entitled as “Education Fever and Happiness in Korean Higher Education” (2017). This is an analytical work, the main goal of which is to analyze the three major urgent educational issues hotly debated in the South Korean society. Namely, what is an educational delirium in terms of Korean people; how education delirium and success are interrelated; and can educational delirium guarantee a happy life? (J. Lee, 2017).

Hein Pack, a researcher who studied the question of the economic aspect of higher education in South Korea. In his article “Beyond Economics: Education for Development” (2018), the scientist dwelves upon the meaning of economic development, focusing on the capitalist model, at a time when the role of education is underestimated. The author is convinced that by understanding the true important meaning of education in the life of an individual and the country as a whole, mankind could be able to cope with the majority of the mmodern economic issues. What is unique is that in the article, South Korean education is an illustrative example of how important it is to seak for a balance between materialism and humanism meaning the relation between sustainable development and education (H. Bak, 2018).

Gwang-Jo Kim, another Leading South Korean scholar, has made a significant progress in studying South Korean educational system. In the article “Education Policies and Reform in South Korea” he characterizes the functioning of this system; thoroughly considers the history, thus underscoring the importance of education for the Korean society. He comments upon the educational policies and reforms undertaken by the South Korean Government to expand the educational network and to promote education among South Korean youth. The stages of educational development are analyzed as well, drawing parallels with the country's economic achievements. The author gives the examples of specific actions undertaken by the state executive bodies that have improved the state of educational system within the country. The article is mainly focused on centralizing, planning and management at all levels, from the Ministry of South Korean Education to a specific educational institutions (G. Kim).

Thus, it can be underlined that the scientific interest of the scholars studying the field of South Korean higher educational system is concentrated on such issues as educational management, the development of educational policy and trajectory of the reforms in the sphere of education. An issues of the education economy, namely, the impact of the higher education on the further development of the country is analysed.

The analysis of the studies of the Ukrainian comparative education scholars shows that only few of them study the subject of the South Korean higher education. Among them are a significant number

of scholars economists who associate the drastic development of the South Korean economy with a high quality and competitive education. The attention of the Ukrainian scholars is focused on the study of the development, reforming and modernization of the South Korean educational system, primarily, of the higher education one. The processes associated with its integration into the world educational space if os great interest.

The system of higher education in South Korea is studied by D. Kucherenko and O. Martyniuk in their collective monograph “The Strategies for the Educational Systems Development in the Countries all over the World” (D. Kucherenko & O. Martyniuk, 2011 p. 34). Considering different strategies of countries in the context of internationalizing higher education and science as a whole, the scholars write about the importance of the strategy of mutual mobility in South Korea. The above-mentioned strategy is based on the exchange of students, graduate students and educators between countries, through a program of various internships and trainings, scholarship exchanges and grants. It is also based on establishing partnerships between universities from different countries. The main objective of this strategy is a mutual assistance/cooperation of the countries in the field of education, science and cultural exchange.

The Ukrainian comparative education scholar N. Pazyura pays great attention to the alternative methods of training higher education professionals in the sphere of manufacturing. In the article “Learning distance in the system of training the personnel working in the field of manufacturing inside the South Korean companies”, the scientist analyzed the content of the training programs and methods of training the personnel, particularly in the mode of the learning distance programs. Besides, she substantiates the main reasons for increasing demand of obtaining new knowledge via the Internet by the young generation (N. Pazyura, 2012).

E. Tovkach in his work “Higher Educational System of South Korea (The Second Half of 20th Century): Formation, Development Peculiarities, The Current State” stresses on the fact that there is a direct link between country’s educational policy and the economic progress of South Korea. (E. Tovkach, 2017).

The Ukrainian scholar A. Shlapak studied the trends of the higher education development in South Korea through the prism of the economic and social prosperity of the country. In the article “The Korean miracle and the Ukrainian is not-miracle”, the author analysed the formation and development of the country starting from the 1960's till now (A. Shlapak, 2017). The researcher draws parallels between the Korean and the Ukrainian realities, pointing out to the point that it would be good for the Ukrainians to learn how to achieve such a high level of prosperity in the country. The author emphasizes the crucial role of education and science, underlines that they are the main factors that ensure the stability of the country, its economic development potential and the social protection of the population.

V. Tkachenko in his work “The Secret of Innovation Breakthrough in South Korea: An Experience for Ukraine,” indicates at a striking example of how a close interrelations between higher education, public research institutions and private firms can develop high-tech industries and multiply the country's economic gains (V. Tkachenko, 2017).

Conclusion. The analysis showed considerable scientific interest to the higher education in South Korea among foreign scholars. The research topics can be divided into two basic groups, i.e. the group on efficiency / quality of higher education and the group on ensuring equal access to high quality educational services.

The common areas of the researches comprise the following issues:

- history of the development of higher education in South Korea under political, economic, social and cultural factors;
- features of functioning of the higher education system at the present stage;
- nature of South Korea's education policy in the higher education sector under the challenges of globalization;

- advanced approaches to the organization of higher education system;
- autonomy and innovative management of universities;
- relevance of South Korea's higher education to the demands of the South Korean economy;
- higher education in South Korea against the background of global trends such as internationalization, mobility, marketization.

The scholars of Kazakhstan are the most active in the study of the experience of the education in the South Korea among the representatives of the former Soviet Republics. It can be explained by the relative geographical proximity of Kazakhstan and South Korea. Based on the comparison of educational phenomena in both countries they try to find the South Korean best practices that will be able to work in Kazakhstan.

Present only several Ukrainian scholars conduct research on issues of education in South Korea. Taking into account all stated above, we consider that the presence of a considerable amount of research of foreign scientists on the higher education in South Korea makes it necessary to reconsider the current position among the Ukrainian comparativists about the relevance of studying this phenomenon in South Korea. Under globalization, higher education in Ukraine is subject to global development trends. Therefore, it is obvious to research on the achievements of high-quality higher education in foreign countries with South Korea among them.

ЛІТЕРАТУРА

- Григорьева, Ю. (2016). Монголия и Южная Корея: Сотрудничество в области образования и гуманитарной науки. *Международный научно-исследовательский журнал*, 11 (53), 94-97. Взято из <https://research-journal.org/hist/mongoliya-i-yuzhnaya-koreya-sotrudnichestvo-v-oblasti-obrazovaniya-i-gumanitarnoj-nauki/>.
- Ткаченко, В. (2017). *Секрет інноваційного прориву південної Кореї: досвід для України*. Взято з <https://www.ukrinform.ua/rubric-world/2184059-sekret-innovacijnogo-prorivu-pivdennoi-korei-dosvid-dla-ukraini.html>.
- Товкач, Є. (2012). *Система вищої освіти Південної Кореї (друга половина XX ст.): становлення, особливості розвитку, сучасний стан*. Взято з http://ekmair.ukma.edu.ua/bitstream/handle/123456789/7424/Tovkach_systema_vyshchoyi_osvity.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y.
- Ким, Г. (2012). Сотрудничество Казахстана и Южной Кореи в сфере культуры, образования и науки. *Известия корееведения в Центральной Азии*, 19, 150–210.
- Кучеренко, Д. (2011). *Стратегії розвитку освітніх систем країн світу*: Київ: ППК ДСЗУ.
- Пазюра, Н. (2012). Дистанційне навчання в системі внутрішньофірмової підготовки виробничого персоналу Південної Кореї. *Сучасні інформаційні технології та інноваційні методики навчання в підготовці фахівців: методологія, теорія, досвід, проблеми*, 31, 63–69.
- Шлапак, А. (2017) *Корейське диво й українське НЕ дивно*. Взято з https://24tv.ua/koreyske_divo_y_ukrayinske_ne_divno_n867710.
- Bak, H. (2018). Beyond the economy: Education for development. *Kasetsart Journal of Social Sciences*. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.kjss.2018.06.001>.
- Byun, K. (2008). New Public Management in Korean Higher Education: Is It Reality or Another Fad? *Asia Pacific Education Review*, 2,190-205
- Cho, Y. (2016). Higher Education and Social Mobility in Korea. *The SNU Journal of Education Research*, 25 (2). Retrieved from <http://s-space.snu.ac.kr/bitstream/10371/110060/1/01.pdf>.
- Ghazarian, P. (2014). Actual vs. Ideal Attraction: Trends in the Mobility of Korean International Students. *Journal of International Students*, 4(1) 89-103. Retrieved from <https://www.ojed.org/index.php/jis/article/view/499>.
- Hultberg, P., Calong, D., & Kim, S. (2017). Education policy in South Korea: A contemporary model of human capital accumulation? *Cogent Economics & Finance* 5 (1). Retrieved from <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/23322039.2017.1389804>.

- Kim, G. (n. d.). *Education Policies and Reform in South Korea*. Retrieved from <https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/465c/225a7070d9ff272b0d4c7be8858c00044617.pdf>.
- Kim, S., & Lee, Ju Ho. (2006). Changing Facets of Korean Higher Education: Market Competition and the Role of the State. *Higher Education*, 52(3). DOI: 10.1007/s10734-005-1044-0.
- Kim, S. (2015). Private Universities in South Korea. *International Higher Education*, 37. Retrieved from <https://ejournals.bc.edu/index.php/ihe/article/view/7442>.
- Kim-Renaud, Y., Grinker, R., & Larsen, K. (Ed.). (2017). *Korean Education*. Retrieved from <https://www2.gwu.edu/~sigur/assets/docs/scap/SCAP24-KoreanEd.pdf>.
- Krechetnikov K. (2017). A Comparative Analysis of the Education Systems in Korea and Japan from the Perspective of Internationalization. *European Journal of Contemporary Education*, 6, 77–88.
- Kwon K. (2013). Government Policy and Internationalisation of Universities: The Case of International Student Mobility in South Korea. *Journal of Contemporary Eastern Asia*, 12 (1), 35-47. DOI: 10.17477/jcea.2013.12.1.035.
- Marginson, S. (2011). Higher Education in East Asia and Singapore: Rise of the Confucian Model. *Higher Education*, 61(5), 587-611. Retrieved from https://www.researchgate.net/publication/226285088_The_Confucian_Model_of_Higher_Education_in_East_Asia_and_Singapore
- Lee, J. (2017). *Education Fever and Happiness in Korean Higher Education* Retrieved from <https://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/ED574875.pdf>.
- Lee, J. (2001). Korean Experience and Achievement in Higher Education. *The SNU Journal of Education Research*, 11. Retrieved from <https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/666c/c17dee84d37894523aa90acd2e1c1b6b94fd.pdf>.
- Lee, J. (2002). Japanese Higher Education Policy in Korea (1910–1945). *Education Policy Analysis Archives*, 10(14). Retrieved from <http://epaa.asu.edu/epaa/v10n14.html/>.
- Shin, J., & Lee, S. (2014). Evolution of research universities as a national research system in Korea: accomplishments and challenges. *Higher Education*, 70(2). Retrieved from https://www.researchgate.net/publication/269723226_Evolution_of_research_universities_as_a_national_research_system_in_Korea_accomplishments_and_challenges.
- Yelbayeva, Z., Mynbayeva, A., & Arinova, B. (2017). The comparative aspects of school education system in Kazakhstan and South Korea. *Man in India*, 97(21), 355-365. Retrieved from https://www.researchgate.net/publication/321696343_The_comparative_aspects_of_school_education_system_in_Kazakhstan_and_South_Korea.

REFERENCES

- Hryhor'eva, Yu. (2016). Monholiya y Yuzhnaia Koreia: Sotrudnychestvo v oblasti obrazovaniya y humanytarnej nauky. *Mezhdunarodnyj nauchno-yssledovatel'skyj zhurnal*, 11 (53), 94-97. Vziato yz <https://research-journal.org/hist/mongoliya-i-yuzhnaya-koreya-sotrudnychestvo-v-oblasti-obrazovaniya-i-gumanitarnej-nauki/>.
- Tkachenko, V. (2017). Sekret innovatsijnoho proryvu pivdennoi Korei: dosvid dlia Ukrainy Vziato z <https://www.ukrinform.ua/rubric-world/2184059-sekret-innovatsijnogo-proryvu-pivdennoi-korei-dosvid-dlia-ukraini.html>.
- Tovkach, Ye. (2012). Systema vyschoi osvity Pivdennoi Korei (druha polovyna XX st.): stanovlennia, osoblyvosti rozvytku, suchasnyj stan. Vziato z http://ekmair.ukma.edu.ua/bitstream/handle/123456789/7424/Tovkach_systema_vyshchoyi_osvity.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y.
- Kym, H. (2012). Sotrudnychestvo Kazakhstana y Yuzhnoj Korei v sfere kul'tury, obrazovaniya y nauky. *Yzvestiya korevedeniya v Tsentral'noj Azyi*, 19, 150–210.
- Kucherenko, D. (2011). Stratehii rozvytku osvitytikh system krain svitu: Kyiv: IPK DSZU.
- Paziura, N. (2012). Dystantsijne navchannia v systemi vnutrishn'ofirmovoi pidhotovky vyrobnychoho personalu Pivdennoi Korei. *Suchasni informatsijni tekhnolohii ta innovatsijni metodyky navchannia v pidhotovtsi fakhivtsiv: metodolohiia, teoriia, dosvid, problemy*, 31, 63–69.

- Shlapak, A. (2017) Korejs'ke dyvo j ukrains'ke NE dyvno. Vziato z https://24tv.ua/koreyske_divo_y_ukrayinske_ne_divno_n867710.
- Bak, H. (2018). Beyond the economy: Education for development. *Kasetsart Journal of Social Sciences*. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.kjss.2018.06.001>.
- Byun, K. (2008). New Public Management in Korean Higher Education: Is It Reality or Another Fad? *Asia Pacific Education Review*, 2, 190-205
- Cho, Y. (2016). Higher Education and Social Mobility in Korea. *The SNU Journal of Education Research*, 25 (2). Retrieved from <http://s-space.snu.ac.kr/bitstream/10371/110060/1/01.pdf>.
- Ghazarian, P. (2014). Actual vs. Ideal Attraction: Trends in the Mobility of Korean International Students. *Journal of International Students*, 4(1) 89-103. Retrieved from <https://www.ojed.org/index.php/jis/article/view/499>.
- Hultberg, P., Calong, D., & Kim, S. (2017). Education policy in South Korea: A contemporary model of human capital accumulation? *Cogent Economics & Finance* 5 (1). Retrieved from <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/23322039.2017.1389804>.
- Kim, G. (n. d.). Education Policies and Reform in South Korea. Retrieved from <https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/465c/225a7070d9ff272b0d4c7be8858c00044617.pdf>.
- Kim, S., & Lee, Ju Ho. (2006). Changing Facets of Korean Higher Education: Market Competition and the Role of the State. *Higher Education*, 52(3). DOI: 10.1007/s10734-005-1044-0.
- Kim, S. (2015). Private Universities in South Korea. *International Higher Education*, 37. Retrieved from <https://ejournals.bc.edu/index.php/ihe/article/view/7442>.
- Kim-Renaud, Y., Grinker, R., & Larsen, K. (Ed.). (2017). Korean Education. Retrieved from <https://www2.gwu.edu/~sigur/assets/docs/scap/SCAP24-KoreanEd.pdf>.
- Krechetnikov K. (2017). A Comparative Analysis of the Education Systems in Korea and Japan from the Perspective of Internationalization. *European Journal of Contemporary Education*, 6, 77–88.
- Kwon K. (2013). Government Policy and Internationalisation of Universities: The Case of International Student Mobility in South Korea. *Journal of Contemporary Eastern Asia*, 12 (1), 35-47. DOI: 10.17477/jcea.2013.12.1.035.
- Marginson, S. (2011). Higher Education in East Asia and Singapore: Rise of the Confucian Model. *Higher Education*, 61(5), 587-611. Retrieved from https://www.researchgate.net/publication/226285088_The_Confucian_Model_of_Higher_Education_in_East_Asia_and_Singapore
- Lee, J. (2017). Education Fever and Happiness in Korean Higher Education Retrieved from <https://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/ED574875.pdf>.
- Lee, J. (2001). Korean Experience and Achievement in Higher Education. *The SNU Journal of Education Research*, 11. Retrieved from <https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/666c/c17dee84d37894523aa90acd2e1c1b6b94fd.pdf>.
- Lee, J. (2002). Japanese Higher Education Policy in Korea (1910–1945). *Education Policy Analysis Archives*, 10(14). Retrieved from <http://epaa.asu.edu/epaa/v10n14.html/>.
- Shin, J., & Lee, S. (2014). Evolution of research universities as a national research system in Korea: accomplishments and challenges. *Higher Education*, 70(2). Retrieved from https://www.researchgate.net/publication/269723226_Evolution_of_research_universities_as_a_national_research_system_in_Korea_accomplishments_and_challenges.
- Yelbayeva, Z., Mynbayeva, A., & Arinova, B. (2017). The comparative aspects of school education system in Kazakhstan and South Korea. *Man in India*, 97(21), 355-365. Retrieved from https://www.researchgate.net/publication/321696343_The_comparative_aspects_of_school_education_system_in_Kazakhstan_and_South_Korea.