

Secrets of an Education Powerhouse

60 Years of Education in Korea: Challenges, Achievements and the Future



Education is Our Hope, Human Resources are Our Future

Education is our hope. Human resources are our future. It was the power of education that allowed Korea to rise again from the ashes of war and become an affluent and strong democracy. It was talented human resources that enabled Korea to become the tenth country in the world to achieve an export mark of \$400 billion, grow into an IT powerhouse, rank number 1 in the World Skills Competition 16 times and host the G-20 summit in 2010. Through education, we gain hope, we dream big, and we create our future.

There are now many kinds of schools offering quality education. They help everyone everywhere realize their potential and skill to the fullest. They encourage students to take on challenges and achieve results according to their own talent and interest.

The talented students trained here go out to the world, as the world's talents come to Korea.

Korea, a nation founded on education, is now poised to become a land full of talented individuals. We are going beyond state education to offer advanced, world class education.



Education for Everyone

Supporting Students in Finding Opportunity for Success

The Admissions Officer System – evaluating students' potential and possibilities
Meister High Schools – training students in skills worth more than a college degree
Special Admissions for Less Privileged Students

Financial Burdens Going Down

Student Loans For Repayment After Employment – keeps students dreaming
Reducing Private Education Expenditures – lifts the burden off average families
Improving School Education – Lessens need for private tutoring
Tuition Support for Kindergarten/Primary/Middle/High Schools – eases the burden of raising children

Improved Education in Rural Areas

Boarding High Schools – excellent schools for rural areas
Schools Which are Always in Session – open 365 days a year
TaLK(Teach and Learn in Korea) – English education for rural children with native English teachers

Each and Every Student Taken Care of

Schools Open all Day – extended care after school and during vacation
Special Instruction for Slow Learners – every student looked after to the fullest
WEE(We Education Emotion) Project – helping those who need help most



Contents



01. The Power of Korea's Education

Achievements of Education

- Excellent Student Performance
- Skilled Manpower
- World Class Research Capacity
- Global Enterprises

02. Development of Education

- Compulsory Primary Education
- Universal Secondary Education & Tuition-Free Primary/Secondary Education
- Increased Access to Post-Secondary Education
- Dynamic Lifelong Education

Driving Force behind Education Powerhouse

- Interest and Passion for Education
- Government-led Education System
- Education Policy in Line with Economic Development Strategy
- Effective Education Finance
- Training of Excellent Teachers





03. Education System & Policies

- Education System & Current Status
- Training of Excellent Personnel
- More Autonomy for Schools
- Improved Educational Equity
- Accountable Public Education



04. The Future Vision of Education

- World's Top Talent Powerhouse
- Globalization of Education
- Establishment of a U-Learning System

05. An Education Communicating with the World

- Educational Contribution to Global Society
- Experience Sharing in Educational Development
- Education Policy Consulting
- Cooperation in Developing Policy Contents
- Increased International Exchanges



01

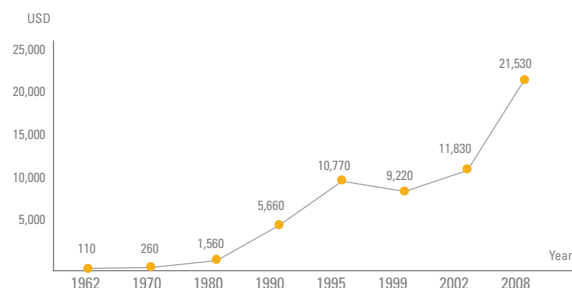
The Power of Korea's Education

Education has been the source of the energy behind Korea's progress; Korea is one of the most dynamic countries in the world, and this has been made possible by education.

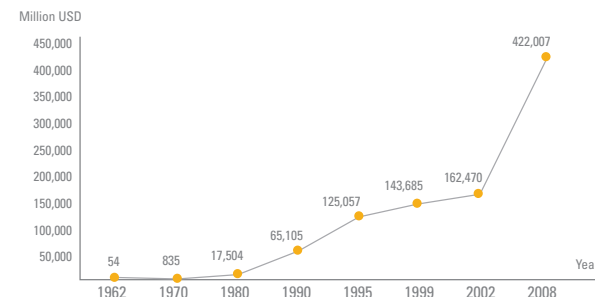
Over the 60-old years since government establishment in 1948, Korea achieved incredible economic growth, a feat other countries hailed as the "Miracle on the Han River." In 1962, Korea's per capita GNI was just \$110. In 2008, it broke the \$20,000 mark. In 1962, Korea's exports were just \$54 million; by 2008, this number had surpassed \$400 billion, an approximately 8,000-fold increase. In just half a century, one of the poorest countries in the world, which had no natural resources, has become the 13th largest economy in the world and an IT powerhouse. The biggest driving force behind this unprecedented growth was Korea's unique education system, with its ability to foster talent.



GNI per capita



Export



Achievements of Education

The world has its eyes on Korea – a small country in Asia – and its education system.



Excellent Student Performance

Korean students are recording the world's highest levels of academic achievement.

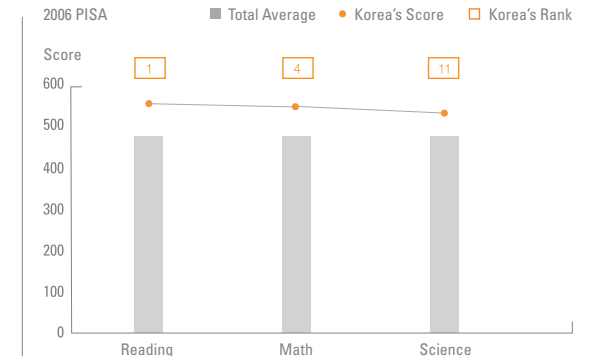
Korea has remained for years at the top in both the PISA (Program for International Student Assessment) and the TIMSS (Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study), together with other educationally advanced countries.

PISA 2006 Korean Students' Results

International Comparative Assessment of Academic Capability, released every 3 years by OECD

Subjects of the study: 400,000 eighth graders (age 15) from 57 countries including 30 of OECD member countries

- 1st in Reading (followed by Finland, 9 points behind)
- 4th in Math (2nd in proportion of student within top 5% percentile)
- 11th in Science (7th-13th within error of margin)

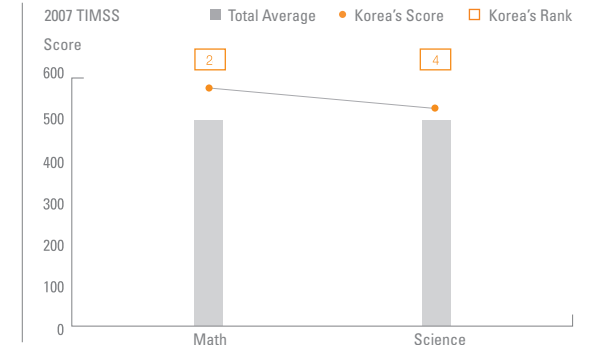


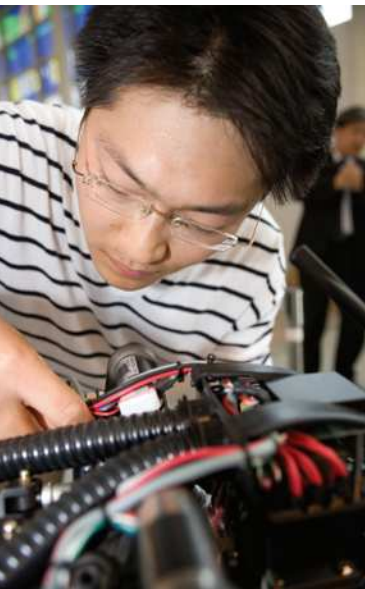
TIMSS 2007 Korean Students' Results

International Comparative Assessment on Math/Science Achievement, released every 4 years by IEA

Subjects of the study: 230,000 eighth graders, tenth graders from 50 countries including 12 OECD member countries

- 2nd in Math for Eighth Graders, 4th in Science
- In Math, top percentile student proportion Increased 5 percentage points in 4 years from 35% in 2003



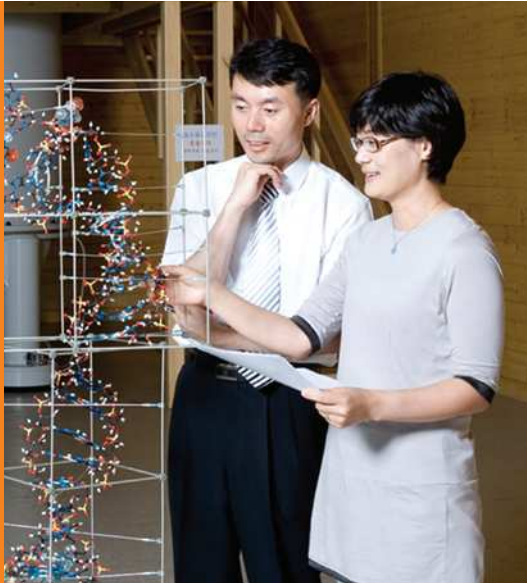


Skilled Manpower

Korea's strength in manufacturing comes from its highly skilled manpower.

Korea has been successfully training highly skilled human resources through its specialized vocational education based on a universal primary and secondary education system. The high quality workforce contributed to the country's economic development over the industrial advancement period of the 1970s and 80s. Korea has been ranked first nine years in a row since the 23rd World Skills Competition in 1977. Korea was placed 1st in 16 competitions up to 2009.



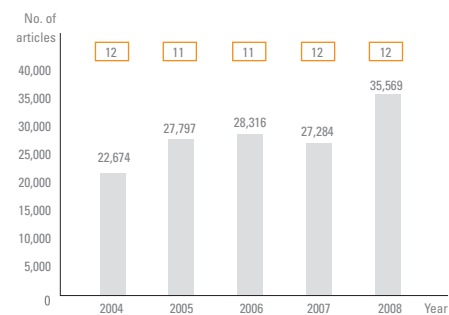


World-Class Research Capacity

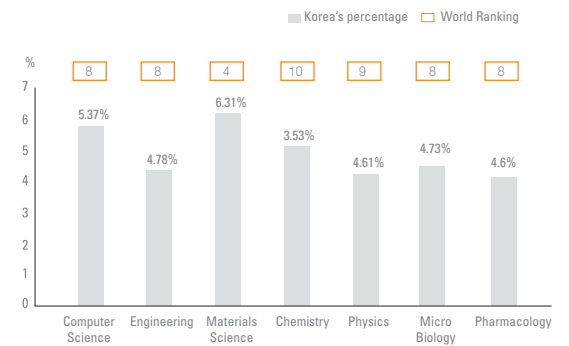
The number of publications included in the Science Citation Index (SCI) and Social Science Citation Index (SSCI) database is a good representation of a country's strength in research. As of 2008, Korea was ranked 12th in the world with 35,569 publications, with particularly prominent results in the following 7 research fields: materials science (#4), computer science (#8), pharmacology (#8), engineering (#8), microbiology (#8), physics (#9), and chemistry (#10).



No. of SCI-SSCI articles by Korea



Korea's Strength in Research(2008)





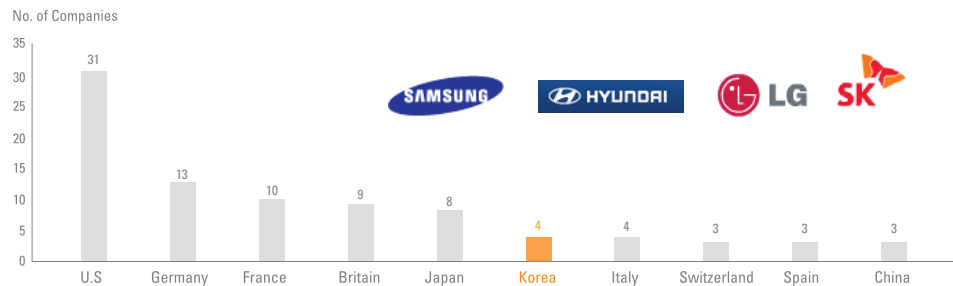
Global Enterprises

A cyclical education system involving post-secondary institutions and companies is responsible for the creation of global talents required by Korean industries.

Samsung, Hyundai, LG, SK, and POSCO are Korea's world-class enterprises. They are well known across the world and make up one foundation of the world economy. These world class Korean companies would not be here today if it were not for Korea's excellent talents. Korean post-secondary institutions offer customized education that has programs required by companies for the training of skilled talent, and companies train these university-trained talents so that they can become global talents and gain the global knowledge and expertise they need. This system of training talent, which fits together seamlessly like two cogwheels, is responsible for producing the talents companies need. To become a global enterprise, companies must have a quality in-house education system. The Samsung Institute of Technology (SSIT) is the only company-run university in Korea to offer bachelor's degrees to its graduates. Hyundai offers in-house classes and internet lectures to its employees so they can get the credits they need according to their position in the company.

Korea's Place in Global Top 100 Companies(2008)

Including financial enterprises, the research done by CNNmoney.com (Status of The Global Enterprise)



Driving Force behind Education Powerhouse



For the Korean people, education represents an investment for the future. This high interest in their children's education was the foundation and driving force behind Korea's transformation into an economic powerhouse.

Interest and Passion for Education

After Korea experienced the struggles for independence, division and the Korean War, the Korean people began placing more weight on the belief that education is the only guarantee for survival as a nation. Even in wartime, in the midst of flying bullets, Koreans set up tents and built schools. They sold their cattle and land to send their children to university or college. Korean parents spent money on their children's education, thinking it an investment for the future. This shows that formal education was not just enjoyed by a certain class of people; it was an effective, universal route of social movement for everyone. In the end, this high demand for education and the passion that led to investing in education became the force that allowed education in Korea to improve in terms of both quality and quantity.

Government-led Education System

Korea achieved remarkable growth in a short period of time, thanks to the government-led education system.

Korea's education system and policies, including teacher training, curriculum development and educational environment improvement, are managed systematically by the government. In particular, specialized research institutions including the Korean Educational Development Institute, Korea Research Institute for Vocational Education & Training, Korea Institute for Curriculum and Evaluation, Korea Education and Research Information Service, and Educational Broadcasting System, have contributed greatly to educational progress by supporting government policies. Government-led policies helped provide more opportunities for students, improve the learning environment, and standardize teaching/learning contents to bridge the gap in education.





Education Policy in Line with Economic Development Strategy

The balanced promotion of education policies and economic growth strategies over the last 50 years led to both economic development and strength in education.

Education played a major role as a government policy in the process of achieving industrialization as Korea promoted an export-oriented economic growth strategy.

Even now, Korea's education policies are carried out in line with its economic growth strategies. With the development of globalization, openness, informatization, and a knowledge-based economy, Korea announced in 1995 the May 31 Education Reform Measures to support state competitiveness. Policies were promoted to strengthen education informatization, university research and lifelong education. In 2001, the National Human Resources Development (NHRD) Policy was put in place. In 2009, the Education Advancement Policy is being carried out to strengthen educational competitiveness.

Economy Status & Education Policy

Period	Economic Situation	Educational Policy
1960s	Labor-Intensive Industrialization	Completion of Primary Education
1970s	Capital-Intensive Heavy and Chemical Industry	Middle and Secondary Education Expanded Promotion of Commercial Education Policy Development of Specialized High Schools
1980-1990s	Technology-Intensive Industrialization	Expansion of Tertiary Education
2000s	Knowledge-Based Informatization	Human Resource Development Policy Strengthen Educational Competitiveness Policy Education Advancement Policy

Effective Education Finance

Education flourished in Korea over a short period of time, thanks to the expansion and efficient management of education finance.

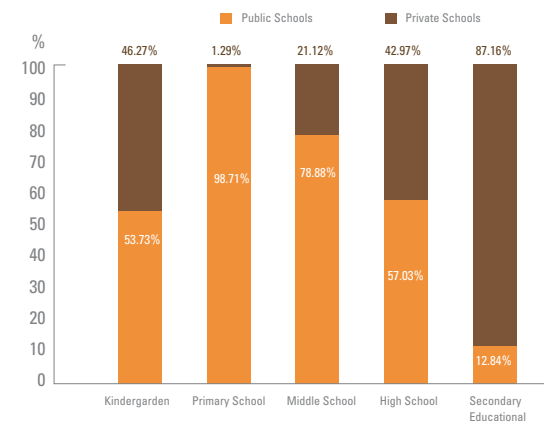
For the last 60 years, the Korean government has supported basic education by offering tuition-free education. With public investment and an effective management of private finance, Korea built up its secondary education system. As for post-secondary education, Korea applied a system where parents and students bore financial responsibility for their education. The government enacted the Local Education Subsidy Act and introduced the education tax to secure financing for education.

At the same time, since government finance was limited, private foundations covered a large part of costs for establishing and running schools, especially secondary and post-secondary institutions. This is the reason private schools play a major role in education to date. Private schools, together with public schools, were the two pillars that supported education in Korea.

The government, private schools and the public all undertook responsibility for education finance to meet the explosive demand for education.



Proportion of Public/Private Schools(2008)





Training of Excellent Teachers

Education in Korea grew both in quantity and quality because of effective training and the placement of high quality teachers.

The basic framework of teacher training in Korea involves 4-year teachers' colleges and universities of education. The government systematically manages the training and hiring of teachers in Korea. The favorable financial rewards and job security of teachers attract talented individuals into the profession. Korea's excellent teachers contribute heavily to raising the quality of school education.



02 Development of Education

Education in Korea developed in step with the economy and helped leverage Korea into the ranks of the advanced nations.

In the course of economic development – from the time of independence, government establishment and post-war reconstruction (1945-1960) to today's knowledge-based society – primary education became universal, secondary education was expanded, and post-secondary education became popularized. In this process, Korea formed its own unique education system.



* Compulsory Primary Education – Universal Secondary Education – Tuition-Free Primary/Secondary Education – Popularized Post-Secondary Education – Active Lifelong Education

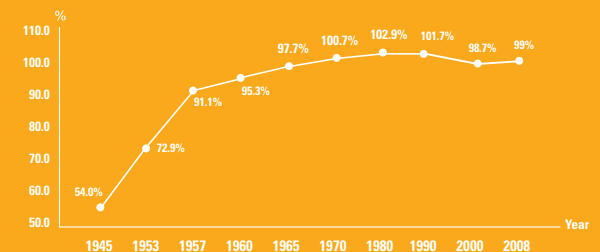
Compulsory Primary Education

Korea has the lowest illiteracy rate(1.7%) in the world, and it owes this achievement to its compulsory primary education, which led to the development of secondary and post-secondary education.

At the time of independence in 1945, the illiteracy rate of Korea was a staggering 78%, but a nationwide literacy movement and compulsory primary education sharply increased the country's literacy rate. The government's financial support enabled a wider participation in primary education. After the Korean War, the government launched the 6-Year Plan for the Development of Compulsory Education (1954-1959), and in 1957, the primary school enrollment rate reached 91.1% in just 4 years. As of 2008, the primary school enrollment rate is 99%(according to the government's Basic Education Statistics), and the illiteracy rate stands at 1.7%.



Primary Education Enrollment Rate



Universal Secondary Education & Tuition-Free Primary/Secondary Education

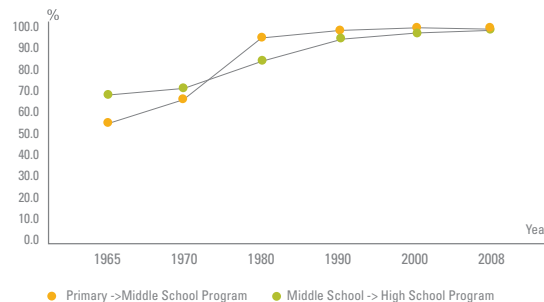
Education opportunities must be given to everyone. Tuition-free, compulsory primary and secondary education as well as the abolishment of entrance tests for middle schools increased opportunities for secondary education and led to quality education.



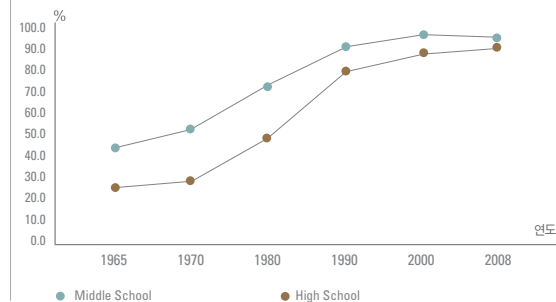
In the 60s and 70s, secondary education grew rapidly. The abolishment of middle school entrance tests in 1968 increased secondary education opportunities and put an end to excessive private tutoring. This helped normalize primary education and bridge the gap between middle schools. The high school equalization policy (abolishing entrance tests and assigning middle school students through a lottery system) was introduced in 1974 to ease overheated competition for entry into better high schools. Though there have been partial amendments, the policy's framework remains to this day.

Compulsory education was first introduced in remote areas in 1985, and expanded to all primary and secondary school by 2004. Korea plans to expand this to high schools in the future. In 1965, 54.3% of primary school graduates advanced to middle schools, but in 1980, this percentage rose to 95.8%, and the percentage of middle school going on to high school rose from 70.1% in 1970 to 95.7% in 1990. As of 2008, the percentages of students advancing to middle and high schools were 99.9% and 99.7%, respectively.

Advancement Rate in Secondary Education



Enrollment Rate in Secondary Education



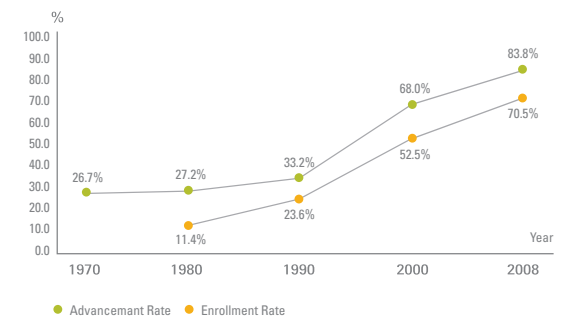
Increased Access to Post-Secondary Education

Offering more opportunities for primary and secondary education led to a popularization of post-secondary education.



Up until the mid-1970s, the percentage of high school students advancing to post-secondary education was not high in Korea, similar to the situation of other Asian countries. However, as of 2008, Korea achieved popularization of post-secondary education, with the advancement rate reaching 83.8%. With more opportunities for primary and secondary education, the number of high school students grew, which naturally led to growing demand for post-secondary education. In response, the government enlarged the number of admissions for universities and colleges. The government also liberated the establishment of various new types of post-secondary institutions, such as the Korea National Open University and cyber universities.

Rate of Advancement and Enrollment at Post-Secondary Institutions



Dynamic Lifelong Education

From the cradle to the grave, everyone should be given the opportunity for lifelong education. Korea offers dynamic lifelong education so that Koreans can continue pursuing studies.



Korea has been dedicated to providing the benefits of education to everyone and to give all possible opportunity to create their own future regardless of economic, geographical or cultural backgrounds.



The Lifelong Education Law was enacted in 1999 to encourage lifelong education. Together with the Primary & Secondary Education Law and the Post-Secondary Education Law, this constitutes one of the three basic pillars of education law in Korea. With this as the foundation, the Korean Educational Development Institute opened the Lifelong Education Center. This later developed into the National Institute for Lifelong Education in 2008. Lifelong learning opportunities are provided at various facilities including in-house universities, cyber universities, and so on.

The Academic Credit Bank System recognizes the credits that students earn at these lifelong education facilities. (As of 2008, over 70,000 students were enrolled in the Academic Credit Bank System, and in 10 years, a total of over 120,000 had earned degrees.)



The Bachelor's Degree Examination for Self-Education is in effect to allow self-taught people to earn a degree (From 1990 to 2008, over 10,000 people earned degrees in 9 different majors).

Lifelong education is closely connected to regional communities. The Korean government promoted the Lifelong Learning City Project from 2001 to contribute to regional development through lifelong education. As of 2008, there were 76 Lifelong Learning Cities.

03 Education System & Policies



Korea's education system is designed to help each individual student release their potential and skill to the fullest.

Education System & Current Status

In December of 1949, the Education Law was enacted to introduce the current education system of 6 years of primary, 3 years of middle school, 3 years of high school, and 4 years of post-secondary education.

As of 2009, the Ministry of Education, Science, and Technology oversees policies for education, science and technology, with its 4 Offices, 5 Bureaus, and 60 Divisions. Sixteen Local Offices of Education spearhead education policy in local areas.

• Primary School

5,831 Schools, 3.5 million Students as of 2009
5,680 Public Schools, 76 Private Schools
175,000 Teachers, Over 90% Employed in Public Schools

• Middle School

3,119 Schools, 2.01 million Students as of 2009
2,427 Public Schools
Tuition-Free, Compulsory Schooling Since 2004

• High School

General and Vocational
1,533 General High Schools as of 2009 (1.484 million Students)
691 Vocational High Schools as of 2009 (481,000 Students)

• Post-Secondary Education Institutes

146 2-3 Year Junior Colleges as of 2009 (760,000 Students) / 220
4-Year Universities (2.518 million Students) /
38 Graduate Schools (306,000 Students)

• Special Schools

Citizenship Training Schools (2-3 Years), Public High Schools (2-3 Years), Technical Schools (3 Years), Air and Correspondence High Schools, Technical High Schools (3 Years), Korea National Open University

• Kindergarten

8,373 kindergartens, 537,361 young children
Currently in preparatory stage to include kindergartens in public education system.

• Lifelong Education Facilities & Programs

In-House Universities, Cyber Universities, Academic Credit Bank System, Lifelong Learning Account System



Training of Excellent Personnel

Various types of schools and education programs have been introduced and are underway in an effort to train talented individuals according to their aptitude and talent.



Special Purpose High Schools

Special Purpose High Schools are established for the purpose of offering specialized education in specific areas to promote educational diversity and to complement the high school equalization policy.

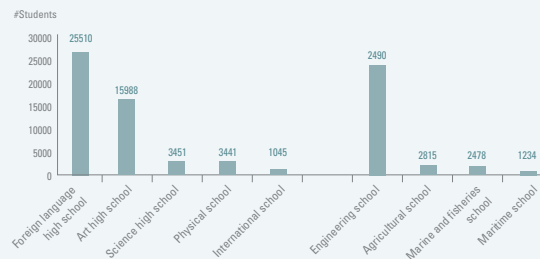
Special Purpose High Schools are given more autonomy in student selection and curriculum operation.

Types

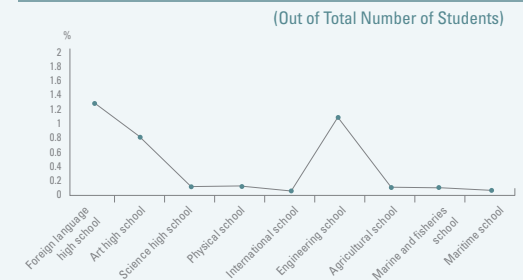
- Science, Foreign Language, International, Physical Education, Arts
- Engineering, Agriculture, Marine and Fisheries, Maritime

Science high schools were founded in 1983 to educate students with an aptitude for science; in 1992, foreign language high schools were first founded and in 1998, the first international high schools opened doors.

Number of Special Purpose High Schools Students(2008)



Ratio of Special Purpose High Schools Students(2008)

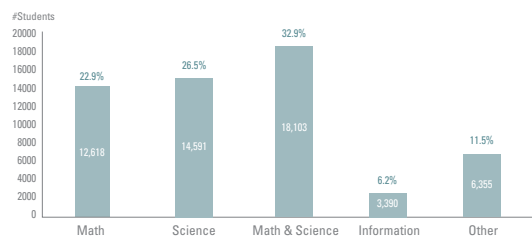




Education for the Gifted

Korea is one of the few countries that enacts and puts into practice a Law for the Promotion of Education for the Gifted. In 2002, Korea founded the Institute for Gifted Students to expand a national research infrastructure for gifted education. From 2003, Korea implemented three forms of education for the gifted, including Science Schools for the Gifted, Centers for Gifted Education, and Classes for the Gifted within regular schools. As of May 2008, there were 55,058 students participating in these programs, including students currently enrolled at the Korea Science Academy in Pusan and other Schools for the Gifted. Korea's gifted education mostly revolves around science and math, but in the future, it will incorporate information science, languages, and the arts and humanities.

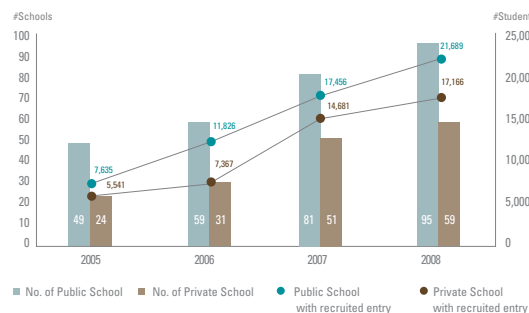
2008 Number of Students in Gifted Education (2008)



Specialized Vocational High Schools

In the mid-1990s, Korea introduced specialized high schools in an attempt to train students in professional skills, like cartoons, animation, cooking, film and video production, tourism, interpretation, fine jewelry craftsmanship, internet, multimedia, horticulture, golf, handicrafts, design, ceramics and horseback riding. Students who display talent in these skills are chosen for specialized education, an alternative model to existing vocational high schools. As of 2008, there were 38,855 students enrolled in 154 schools.

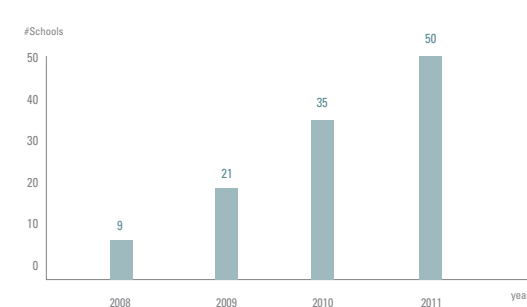
Number of Specialized High Schools / Students



Meister Schools

Recently, the Korean government introduced Meister Schools, advanced vocational high schools that offer education customized to industrial demands. Twenty-one schools have been designated as exemplary models for 2008-2009. This plan will be expanded annually, so that 50 schools will be designated by 2011.

Number of Meister Schools



More Autonomy for Schools

Continuous efforts are being poured into expanding school autonomy and developing diverse schools of high quality.

The government is carrying out a three-phase school autonomy expansion plan.

- Regulations limiting the autonomy of schools were abolished(2008).
- The law is being revised to delegate the education rights of the central government to local education offices(2008).
- Plans are being developed to ensure autonomous and accountable school operation(2009).

Increased autonomy in the curriculum

Schools are being given extended autonomy in curricular development and operation.

Stronger principal rights to personnel management

All school principals are granted the right to “teacher selection,” which enables them to select excellent teachers within 20% of the teacher quota.

Autonomous schools

Steps are being taken to expand ‘autonomous schools’ which operate with increased curricular and administrative autonomy. As of 2009, 35 primary, 36 middle and 248 high schools are designated as autonomous schools.

Accountable educational administration

More autonomy is being granted to local offices of education so as to better respond to practical demands of administration. A ‘School Information Disclosure System’ is in place to ensure that schools demonstrate enhanced accountability.



Current Status of Autonomous Schools (April 2009)

Type	No. of Schools	Education for Slow Learners	Open education, Program for Various Levels	Specialized Schools	Recognized by Minister of Education				Invite Principle Publicly Supported Autonomous Schools
					Art and Physical Education	Combined Model	Rural Areas	Other	
High School	248	-	4	76	17	8	94	35	14
Middle School	36	-	-	7	1	-	-	16	12
Primary School	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	0

※ 629 schools designated in November 2009 ; 1,600 schools to be designated in December 2009

Improved Educational Equity

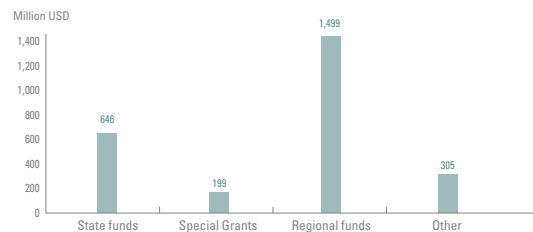
Education opportunities are guaranteed for children of underprivileged, low-income families, and welfare policies are being expanded to improve educational equity.



Education Welfare Policy

The Korean government is promoting welfare policies to help students adjust to school life and offer quality education to everyone. To this end, a Comprehensive Plan for Education Welfare was first established in 1997. A new 'Education Welfare Plan of the Lee Myung Bak Administration' has been in place since 2008, which contains the current government's visions and strategies for welfare expansion.

2008 Government Budget for Education Welfare :
2,649 million dollars



Details	Support
Tuition for Low-Income Students	Scope: 18.4% of Total High School Students Subject: Children of Families on Basic Livelihood Security and of Families of Second Lowest income Bracket
Better Education in Rural Areas	Priority Placement of Native English Teachers Public Boarding High Schools: 82 Schools (2008), 150 Schools (2009) Over 10,000 Special Colleges Admissions per Year
Special Education	More Special Schools & Special Classes Special Education Support Centers (In 180 Regional Education Offices)
Struggling Students / Dropouts	Professional Guidance Counselors WEE Project (2009)
Multicultural Students	Basic Education Support for Students/Parents of Multicultural Families Education for Multiculturalism Understanding
Adults with Low Education Levels	Tuition Support to attend Lifelong Education programs



Priority Areas for Education Welfare Investment

Korea has been supporting priority areas in need of education welfare since 2003 in regions populated with families of low socioeconomic status together with the help of local communities. The program began in 8 regions, and in 2009, is benefiting 538 schools from 100 regions (304 primary, 230 middle, 4 high schools).

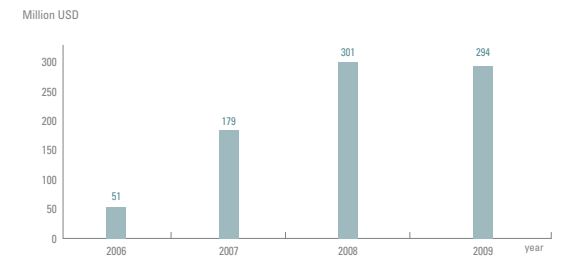


After-school Programs

After-school programs were institutionalized in 1995, to inspire creativity and release the potential of students. English conversation classes, computer classes, writing classes, and arts and physical education classes are offered in these programs according to the needs of the community.



National Budget for After-school Programs (By Year) (National & Local Budgets)



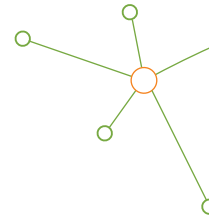
Support for Priority Areas for Education Welfare Investment: Budget, Target Schools, Number of Students

Year	'03-'04	'05	'06	'07	'08
State budget (million USD)	21	10	19	34	23
Target Schools	79 (K 34, P 29, M 16)	148 (K 66, P 50, M 32)	260 (K 97, P 99, M 61, H 3)	517 (K 195, P 187, M 132, H 3)	517 (K 195, P 187, M 132, H 3)
No. of Students	40,707	75,189	153,178	326,826	307,490

* K=Kindergarten, P=Primary School, M=Middle School, H=High School

Accountable Public Education

Various policies are being undertaken to increase student satisfaction with formal education and to increase the accountability of public education.



Assessment of Academic Achievement

In order to help all students achieve minimum academic ability, a nationwide academic assessment system was put into effect starting in 2008 for all students in the sixth year of primary school, third year of middle school, and first year of high school. Based on results, schools with students who fail to meet criteria are receiving additional budget support to help the struggling students. In 2011, results of the assessment will be announced school-by-school.

- The assessment's program is similar to those of the U.S. No Child Left Behind (NCLB) Act enacted in 2001.

Teacher Evaluation

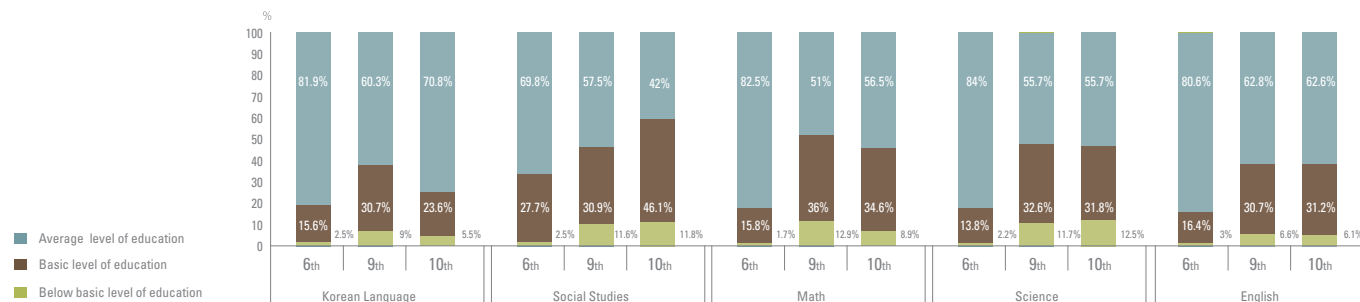
Teacher evaluation is in a trial stage, with the purpose of enhancing the professional capacity of teachers and improving the quality of formal education.

As of 2009, the system is operated in 3,164 selected schools, to be expanded nationwide in 2010.

School Information Disclosure System

The policy was put in place in 2008 so that students and parents can better understand the current situation of school education. Information include the school's education plans, budget situation, safety measures and students' achievement standards.

2008 National Academic Achievement Assessment Results (Proportion of Grades) 6th Grade (Primary), 9th Grade (Middle), 10th Grade (High)



04 The Future Vision of Education



World's Top Talent Powerhouse / Globalization of Education / Establishment of U-Learning System / Development Cooperation in Education

We are living in a knowledge-based economy wherein a country's education competitiveness has direct links to economic competitiveness. Therefore, investing in education is the surest investment for a country's future. The Korean government is endeavoring to create a country rich with talented individuals through active education reform and investment.

World's Top Talent Powerhouse

Education competence will drive a country's competitiveness, and it all starts with nurturing new creative global talents.

Korea was able to overcome its lack of natural resources and grow into the world's 13th largest economy over a period of 60 years, thanks to achievements in education and human resources development. Today, Korea faces another new challenge. In order to become an advanced country, Korea needs to nurture creative global talents. With this in mind, the government is working to innovate the education system, so as to ensure expanded autonomy and provide education tailored to special student abilities.



Globalization of Education



Through a globalized education system, Korea will train intellectuals with warm hearts who can communicate with other people and truly understand the world.

Korea is actively recruiting international students and developing exchange programs to create a foundation for a more internationalized education.

• Global Korea Scholarship

The Global Korea Scholarship will see great expansion in 2010, with scholarships for excellent foreign students to undertake undergraduate and graduate studies in Korea, funding programs for outstanding foreign exchange and self-financed students in Korean universities, and research programs for incumbent leaders from foreign countries in the fields of education and S&T.

• Campus Asia

Under this program, the Korean government will offer support to Asian universities, focusing on those of Korea, China and Japan, to develop joint curricula and joint degree programs by combining their cultural and academic strengths.

Korea's major universities are expanding English language lectures and developing English language textbooks on Korean language and culture. They are working with companies to develop programs that support employment opportunities for international students. Samsung Electronics and other global Korean companies are cooperating with major universities to educate, train and hire foreign workers upon their graduation from a Korean university.

Number of International Students(2008)

Region	Language Study	Type of Program					Other	Total
		Humanities	Engineering	Natural Science	Arts & Physical Education	Total		
Asia	18,264	25,833	7,149	3,123	2,362	38,467	2,644	59,375
Africa	72	206	71	30	3	310	15	397
Oceania	47	64	9	9	11	93	38	178
N.America	515	776	49	96	86	1,007	643	2,165
S.America	78	130	29	11	7	177	23	278
Europe	545	390	83	18	40	531	483	1,559
Total	19,521	27,399	7,390	3,287	2,509	40,585	3,846	63,952

In order to raise the global competence of universities, Korea needs to focus investment in strategic areas and attract top scholars from abroad.

The World Class University (WCU) Project invites Nobel laureates and distinguished scholars from abroad to teach and conduct joint research at Korea's universities.

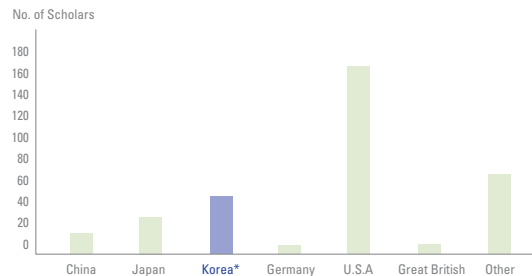
The Korean government subsidized 138 million US dollars for 154 projects at 36 universities in 2009.

The Korean government is promoting policies to attract top education institutions from abroad.

Foreign education institutions can establish physical presence in the Incheon Free Economic Zone and the Jeju Free International City. The ratio of domestic students permitted into international primary and secondary schools has been increased from 10% to 30% so as to spur foreign schools' investment in Korea.



International Scholars Invited through the WCU Project(2009)



* Overseas scholars of Korean citizenship participating in WCU

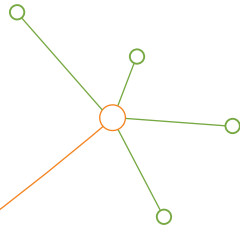
World Class University Project(2009)

University	Total No. Selected Projects	Total No. International Scholars	Subsidy
Gachon	2	3	1,235
Catholic	1	1	223
Gangwon Nat'l	1	1	167
Konkuk	6	11	3,265
Kyungpook Nat'l	6	8	2,601
Gyeongsang Nat'l	6	9	3,994
Kyungwon	1	1	207
Kyunghee	5	8	3,096
Korea	8	16	7,526
GIST	2	11	5,065
Dankook	1	6	3,655
Pusan Nat'l	6	11	2,970
Seogang	6	122	1,888
Seokyeong	1	1	223
Seoul Nat'l	20	59	27,244
Sungkyunkwan	9	25	10,655
Sunchon Nat'l	1	5	2,205
Soongsil	1	1	223

(Thousand US dollars)

University	Total No. Selected Projects	Total No. International Scholars	Subsidy
Ajou	1	5	464
Yonsei	11	20	7,611
Yeoungnam	2	4	1,042
UNIST	2	8	2,601
Ulsan	4	5	1,342
Ewha	9	18	6,364
Inha	2	2	446
Chonnam Nat'l	6	10	2,889
Chonbuk Nat'l	3	7	3,430
Jeju Nat'l	1	1	223
Chungang	1	1	223
Chungnam Nat'l	1	2	589
Chungbuk Nat'l	1	1	223
Postech	6	28	12,891
KAIST	10	27	15,092
Hanbat Nat'l	1	1	223
Hanyang	8	13	4,496
Hongik	2	3	903

Establishment of a U-Learning System



By combining new IT with education, anyone can access IT networks anytime they please to study and learn online. This is the goal of the U-Learning System.

Korea has seen great progress in educational ICT with its National Education Information System (NEIS), Edu-Net and Cyber Home-Schooling System.

Korea is not satisfied with its existing education information system; it is taking another leap forward with its U-Learning System. Among its major projects is the Digital Textbook Project, which is being carried out in 112 schools in a trial format.

IPTV systems have been built into each and every school so as to provide learning contents on high definition screens in large volumes. IPTV services will be launched in 2010, starting with primary schools in agricultural and fishing villages.

National Education Information System (NEIS)

This system connects over 10,000 primary, middle and high schools, local education offices, and the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, to a fast-speed Internet network. Twenty-seven domains of educational administration, including academic affairs, school administration, health, human resources management, budget and accounting, can all be handled online swiftly.

Edu-Net

Students can receive various education information and data through an IT network from this National Teaching-Learning Center. Students can also choose lessons they want to take with this comprehensive education information service.

IPTV (Internet Protocol Service)

IPTV is a two-way TV system delivered through the broadband Internet, which enables users to access programs at any time they wish.



05

An Education that Communicates with the World

Korea's education has overcome great challenges and reaped many achievements, and it is a symbol of hope for many countries.

The qualitative, quantitative growth of education in Korea was the main contributor for economic growth and national development. Education in Korea has been closely aligned to Korea's industrialization policies. This is why Korea is being seen as a benchmark for underdeveloped and developing, as well as developed, countries.



Educational Contribution to Global Society



Korea will lead the way in contributing to international society through education.

Korea's education development model serves as a good example for other countries striving to become education powerhouses. The Korean government will work to develop schools for the future and also explore ways to contribute to the international community.

Extending Educational ODA

• Official Development Assistance in Education

Educational aid is part of the ODA Korea offers to other countries and it includes building schools, providing materials, offering curriculum consulting, dispatching experts and establishing job training centers.

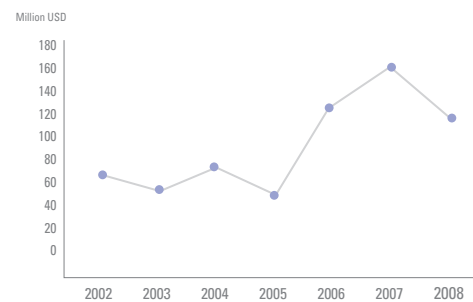
• Member of the OECD DAC

As a member of the OECD Development Assistance Committee(DAC) starting 2010, Korea plans to increase its ratio of ODA as of GNI to 0.09% in 2009 to 0.25% by 2015.

• Education Development & Cooperation Projects

The Ministry of Education, Science and Technology carries out various projects that take the form of ODA.

Korea's ODA in Education



2009 Korean Government's Education ODA

	Programs
Education ODA	Overseas Sharing of Korea's Education Model
	UNESCO Funds-in-Trust for the Educational Development of Least Developed Countries
	APEC/ASEAN Education Cooperation Programs
	Overseas Korean Culture & Language Support Programs
	Support & Management of the International Vaccine Institute
	Support for International Collaborative Research
	University Students' Volunteer Work in Developing Countries
	E-Learning Training and Education Informatization Support for Developing Countries
	Government Scholarship Support for Foreign Students(GKS)

Experience Sharing in Educational Development

The Korean government carried out education policies that correspond to each stage of economic development. Korea successfully undertook the very same policy challenges that developing countries are facing today – universalizing secondary education, developing post-secondary education and science & technology, training a skilled industrial workforce, establishing cutting-edge education informatization, and maintaining a lifelong education system. Korea's development strategies can have many implications for other countries hoping to achieve socio-economic development through education.





Education Policy Consulting

Korea's specific experiences of education policy planning and implementation, including expanding education opportunities, selecting students, teachers training and curriculum development can be used as basic information for developing countries.

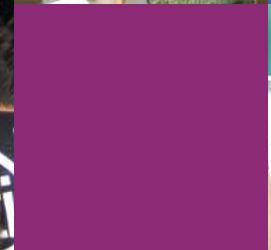
The expertise of education research organizations including the Korean Educational Development Institute(KEDI), Korea Research Institute for Vocational Education and Training(KRIVET), Korea Institute for Curriculum and Evaluation(KICE), Korea Education & Research Information Service(KERIS) and National Institute for Lifelong Education(NILE) can be shared with other countries through a ODA-based consulting partnership.

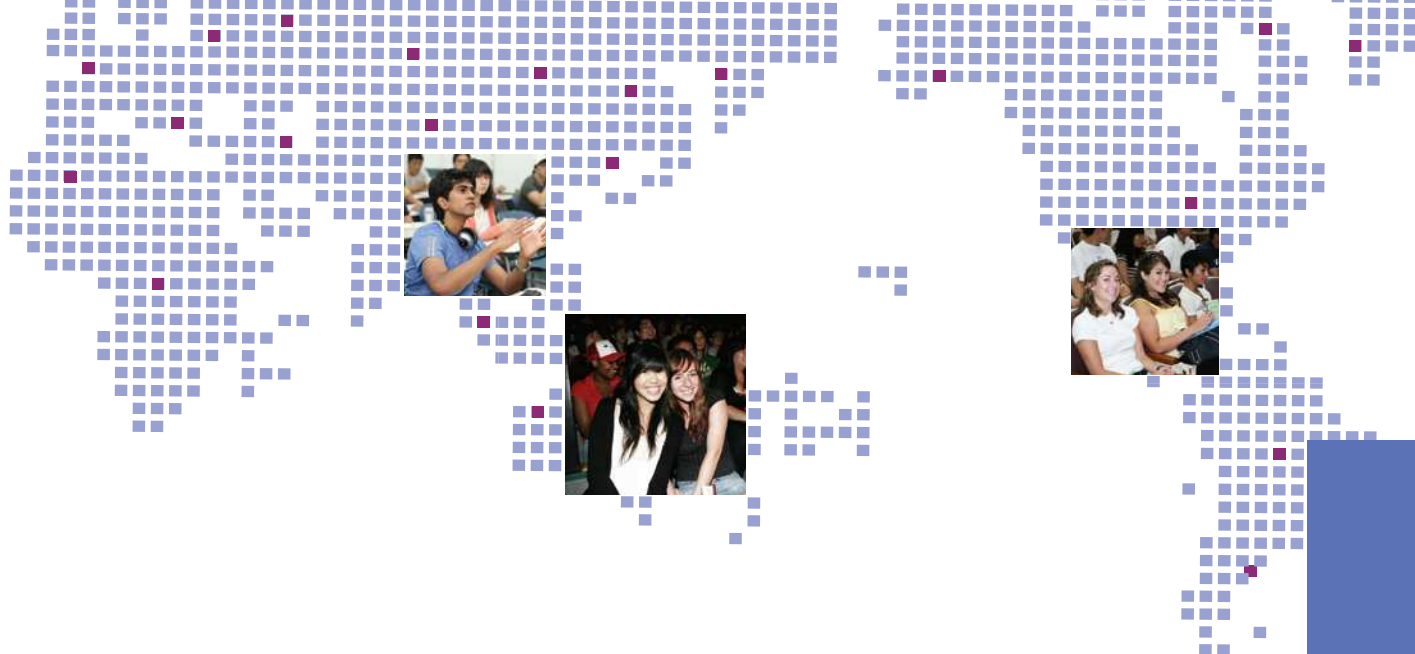
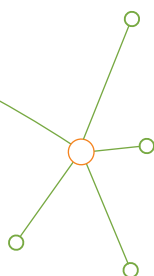
Cooperation in Developing Policy Contents

In order to share Korea's experience with developing countries, the government first analyzes the achievements and lessons of the country's education development.

The developing country's political, socioeconomic and cultural conditions are then analyzed, so as to develop a customized education development model.

On that basis, policy contents for education cooperation can be developed according to each country's specific needs.





Increased International Exchanges

In the past, Korea thoroughly analyzed and localized the examples set forth by advanced countries and customized them in Korean needs. Now, Korea is working together with other countries to find solutions for global education issues. Korea is expanding its cooperative network to develop future-oriented education policies.

• Cooperation with Other Countries

Korea is pursuing joint research and international collaborative activities in the fields of education and HRD under Agreements signed with 17 countries including China, Vietnam, Mongolia, Australia, Denmark, and the Netherlands.

• Cooperation with International Organizations

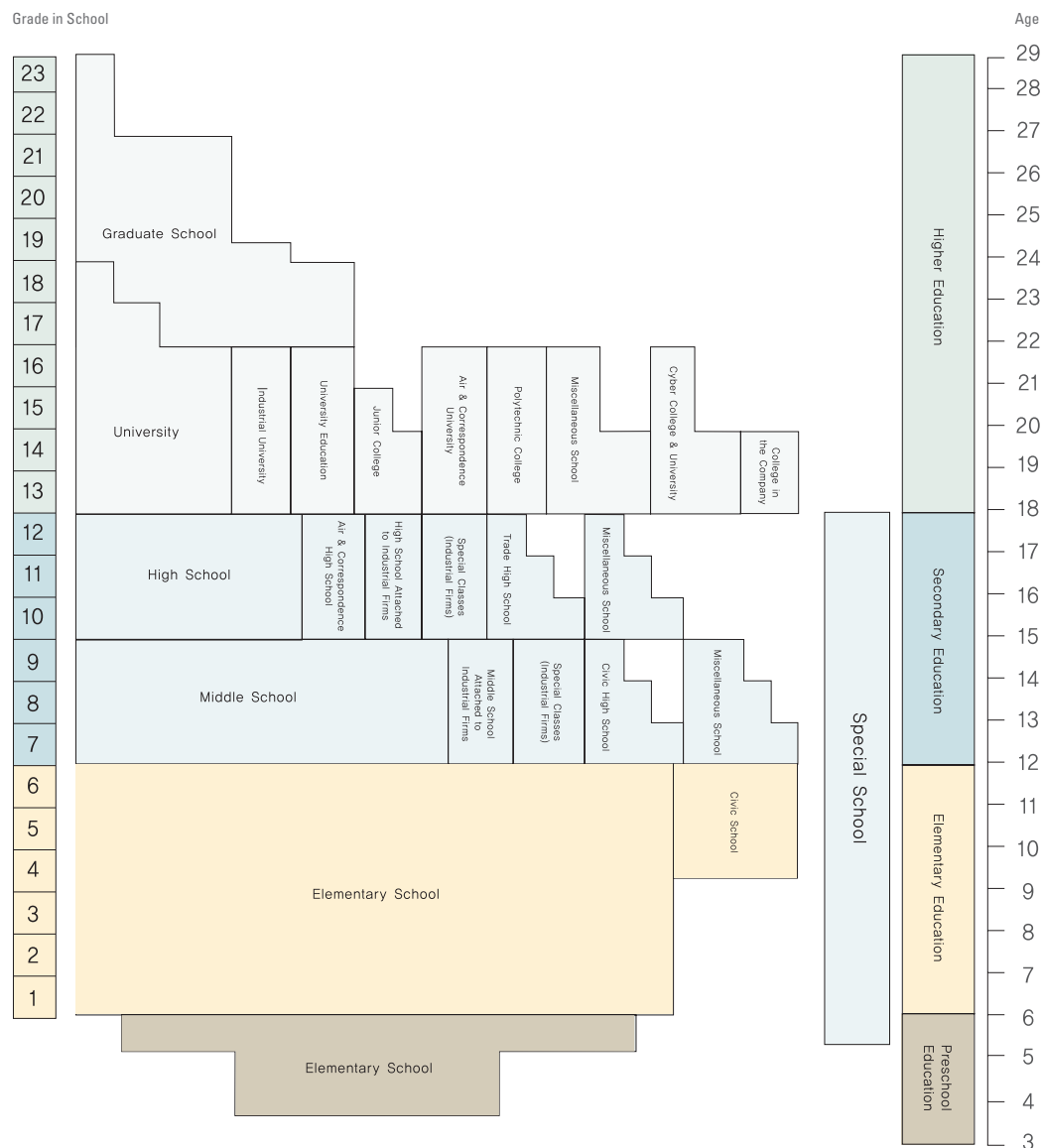
With Korea's rising position and role in international society, the country is actively collaborating with the OECD, ASEM and other international organizations to enhance the quality of education. Together with APEC, ASEAN and UNESCO, Korea is supporting least developed countries for educational development.

Agreements on Education Cooperation(2009)		
Region	Number	State
Asia-Pacific	8	China, Mongolia, Vietnam, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Australia, New Zealand
Americas	1	Chile
Europe	6	Russia, Hungary, Denmark, The Netherlands, Ukraine, Austria
Middle East	2	Yemen, Saudi Arabia
Total	17	

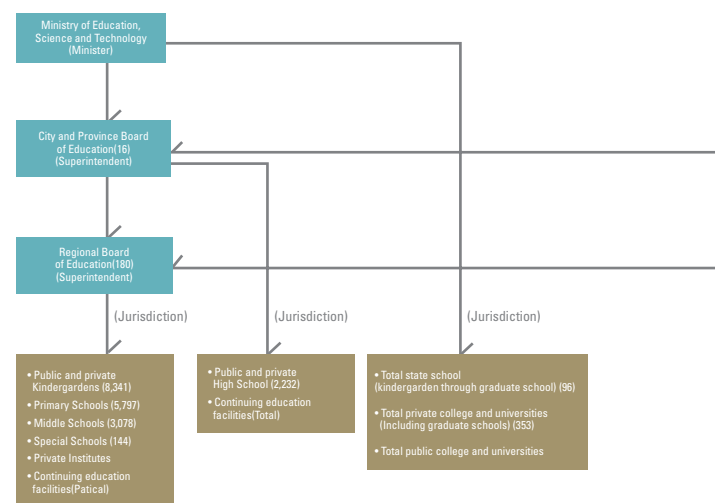
International Education Cooperation(2009)	
Region	Content
Asia-Pacific	Cooperation with Asia Pacific countries including APEC and ASEAN members for co-prosperity
Americas	Active cooperation with U.S., Canada, Central & South America
Europe	Systematic cooperation & exchange with European countries to expand a global education network (exchange of policy research delegations in education, S&T)
Developing Countries	Expand educational cooperation with emerging & developing countries to contribute to international society

Education Cooperation with International Organizations(2009)	
Organization	Content
OECD	Participation in Education Policy Committee (EDPC), Centre for Education Research and Innovation (CERI)
ASEM	ASEM-DUO Fellowship Program, jointly proposed by Korea/France/Singapore at the 3rd ASEM Summit(2000, Seoul)
UNESCO • World Bank	Provision of education supplies and policy consulting through trust funds
APEC, ASEAN	Cooperation in cyber-education to bridge regional gap in education

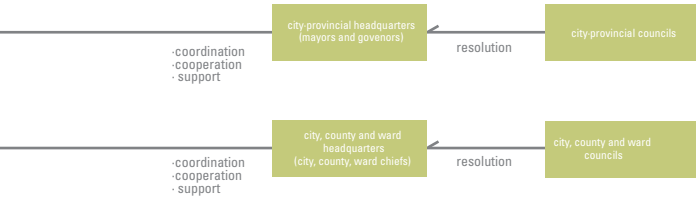
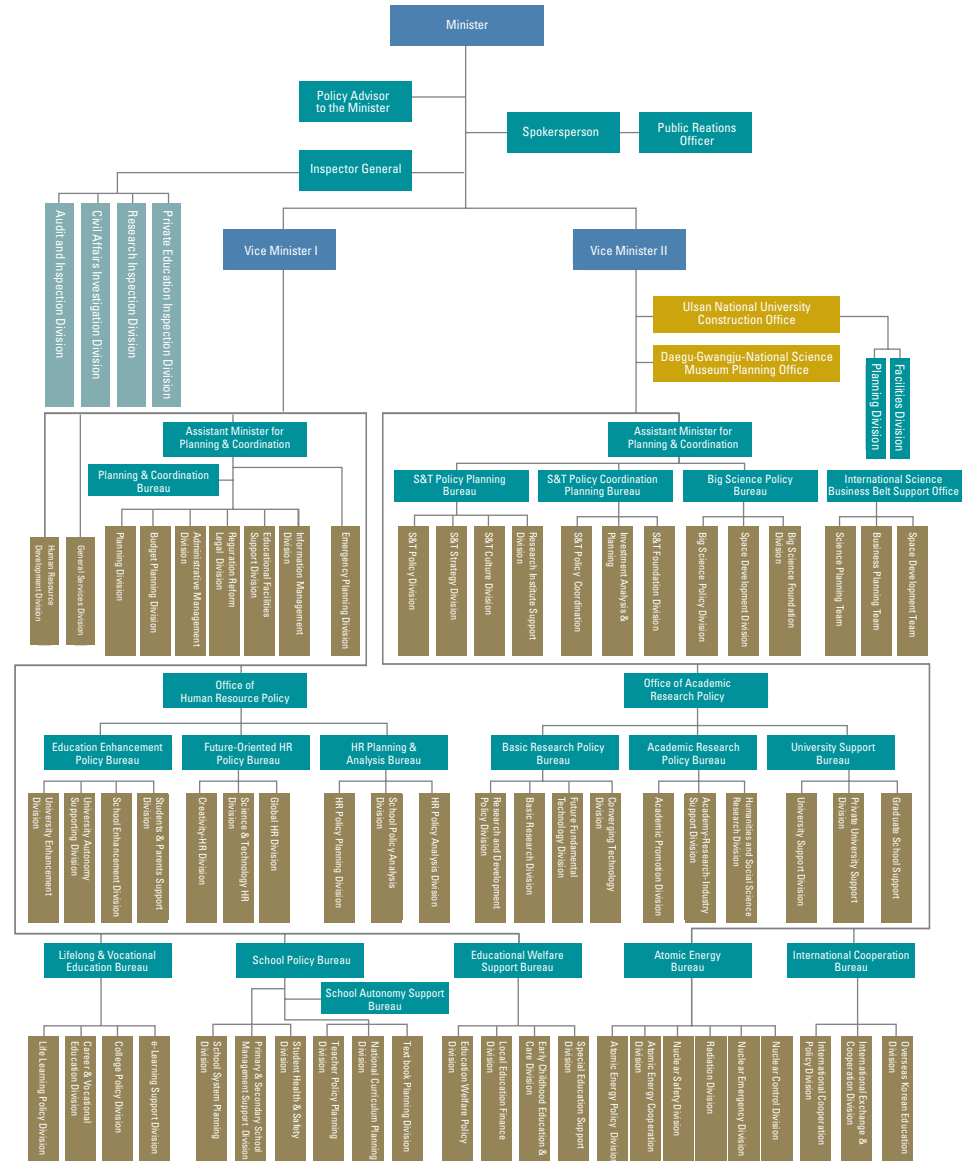
Basic Education System



Korea's Education Administration System



MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ORGANIZATION



The world has its eyes on Korea's education.

Korea's history of educational development is a story of challenges and accomplishments.

The increase of educational opportunities,
The interest of Koreans for their children's education,
The capacity for academic achievement,
The improvement of school education quality, and
The economy that developed together with education -

Behind Korea's outstanding growth was the power of education, which refused to leave anyone behind.

Now, Korea is preparing a second leap forward, with the goal of becoming an advanced country where everyone can prosper together.

Nurturing creative global talents,
Globalizing and diversifying education,
Advancing education systems and policies,
Fostering a U-Learning environment, and
Contributing to international society through education -

Korea will continue to communicate with people from all over the world and develop shared visions for a brighter future of education.



Research materials CRM 2009-33-2

Secret of an Education Powerhouse,
60 Years of Education in Korea: Challenges, Achievements and the Future

Publish date: Dec, 2009

Publish address: Ministry of Education, Science and Technology
Korean Educational Development Institute

Project Manager: Sung-Yong Moon

Research Co-workers: Kyung-Ah Jung, Hye-Young Park, Eul-Sook Kim
Sun-Nyoung Lee, Soo-young Heo



MINISTRY OF EDUCATION,
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Central Government Complex, 77-6 Sejong-No, Jongno-Gu, Seoul,
Republic of Korea, 110-760 / www.mest.go.kr

Tel: 82-2-6222-6060, 82-2-2100-6118~9 / Fax: 82-2-2100-6133



220-1, Baumoe-gil, Seocho-gu, Seoul 137-791, Republic of Korea
www.kedi.re.kr

Tel: 82-2-3460-0216 / Fax: 82-2-3460-0156