

## Instructional curriculum in South Korea

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### **Abstract**

This research is the first in Iraq as it has never been researched by specialists in curriculum science, and it represents an addition to the specialized educational library. The current research aims to shed light on the education system in South Korea and the choice of the target was motivated by the researcher as a complement within a series of comparative studies planned to be carried out in the future, as well as that the education system in South Korea was the cause of the qualitative leap achieved by South Korea at various levels. Such theoretical studies are at the heart of the work of curriculum theorists, which is beneficial to curriculum development and re-engineering. The research came with three chapters representing the first chapter with an introduction to the research its importance, goal and limits and a preliminary review of the education system in South Korea and the general goals of education in it, while the second chapter included a theoretical framework and previous studies, while the third chapter reviewed the researcher in field procedural systems in education in South Korea, results and recommendations

### **1<sup>st</sup> chapter**

#### **Aim of research :**

The research aims to achieve the following: 1. Identify the educational system in South Korea. 2. Disclosure of the most important factors affecting the educational system in South Korea. 3. Identify ways to finance education in South Korea. 4. Access to the educational system in South Korea

#### **The importance of the research:**

The scientific importance of the study stems from the importance of the educational process, and its impact on the development of the educational system in Iraq, as well as this study may help those interested and those in charge of developing the education system in Iraq, by reviewing the Korean experience in reforming its educational system, and the Ministry of Education and universities may also benefit from reconsidering the policy of financing education, as this research may enrich the rest of the researchers on education

and ways to benefit from the experiences of countries, as well as enriching the educational literature on comparative studies on curricula Which has become very scarce in the contemporary history of scientific research in the field of curriculum. Research Methodology.

### **Limitations of the study:**

Contextual limits: the objectives of education in South Korea, the factors affecting the education system in South Korea, and determine the methods of financing education in South Korea, and know the advantages of education in South Korea, and present ways to benefit from the Korean experience of education in Iraq. Methodological limits: Available documents and literature on education in South Korea. Spatial boundaries: South Korea – Iraq.

Search terms: - Educational system: The educational system is defined as: the reality of organized education that exists in each of the societies to form the emerging generations, and the educational system in this sense, includes many elements linked to each other by a network of complex relationships: inputs, general educational objectives, educational objectives specific to each educational level, the types of learners and teachers, and the available financial possibilities of educational institutions, tools and equipment, educational curricula, courses, evaluation tools, and outputs.

( Flya and Zaki, 2004, p. 245)

### **General sight about south Korea**

The Republic of South Korea is located in East Asia , And the land of Korea for those who do not know the rugged terrain, most of its land is rugged mountains and rocky coasts steep and continental climate, and with the difficulty of climate and terrain Korea faced enormous challenges in the twentieth century has been subject to the control of Japan for more than thirty-five years and there has been an educational link between the two countries imposed by the nature of this control and neighborly links.

Korea is one of the leading countries in the field of education, and the educational system in South Korea dates back to an ancient historical period, where the first regular school was established, and this system went through developmental stages through which the educational system was rebuilt with an emphasis on the democracy of the new education system and this was in 1950, and this led to an increase in the number of students enrolled in education and an increase in the number of teachers. Education in South Korea has an important and distinct position, and education for Koreans has a great and strong position, although the secondary stage is not compulsory and

not free, but the percentage of those enrolled in the secondary stage who have completed the intermediate stage exceeds 90%, and what distinguishes the secondary stage is the diversity of disciplines that suit the needs and aspirations of students, and this stage is a preparatory stage for study and work. The great attention paid by the Korean government to the teacher by renaming the Ministry of Education to the Ministry of Education and Human Resources and granting the Minister of Education the position of Deputy Prime Minister, reflects the great interest in this vital sector, and the privileges given to the teacher are the best evidence that the Korean government has been able to familiarize themselves with all aspects of the educational process and develop it in line with the requirements of society in general. South Korea's reputation and reputation for technological development and innovation have made this country a great place to start research at the doctoral level. Education in South Korea is very valuable and every year thousands of international students from all over the world go to famous universities in this country. South Korea experienced the same period of global success of the Samsung, LG, Hyundai and Kia.

South Korea hosts some of the best universities in Asia and the world and Seoul has been chosen at the same time as one of the best cities with higher education universities. Generous government scholarships for international students have been sponsored for tuition costs, cost of living, flights and more during the reputable Korean scholarships recognized worldwide.

South Korea's instructional System /

**The general objectives of the education system in South Korea are as follows:**

1- Developing the knowledge and habits required to maintain good health, and developing the spirit of indomitable valor. 2- Developing national interest in preserving national independence and science on the progress of world peace. 3- The development of Korean culture as an aspect of the development of world culture. 4 - Development of learning and scientific methods of thinking and the advancement of creative activities and the way of national life. 5 - Developing a harmonious social life with virtues, including love of freedom, sense of responsibility, sincerity and cooperative spirit. 6 - Development of feelings, sensations and aesthetic skills in order to aesthetic creativity and taste of fine arts.

Public schools in South Korea follow a 6-3-3 system. Teachers are allowed to teach in these schools after going through special courses and tests to measure their abilities. According to reports, one teacher for every 22 students works in Korean schools. In the Korean education system, teaching English is very important

South Korea's reputation and reputation for technological development and innovation have made this country a great place to start research at the doctoral level. Education in South Korea is very valuable and every year thousands of international students from all over the world go to famous universities in this country. South Korea has seen the same period of global success as Samsung, LG, Hyundai and Kia, also an increase in higher education in South Korea by global rankings. South Korea hosts some of the best universities in Asia and the world, and Seoul has been chosen at the same time as one of the best cities with higher education universities.

Education in South Korea is a decentralized system with three levels. The Korean school system is similar with Japanese system , It is divided into 5 levels: kindergarten, primary, preparatory, secondary and university: Kindergarten: (from two to three years) from the age of 3 to 6 years. Primary school: from 6-7 years to 11-12 years. College (3 years) from 12-13 years to 14-15 years. High school: (3 years) from 15-16 years to 17-18 years. University: represents the last four years of the educational plan.

The people of South Korea are known as the most educated people in the world, the literacy rate in this country is very high and education is of particular importance to help the country's economy. Certainly, basic education (primary, intermediate and secondary) is one of the most important stages of education. In South Korea, students spend most of their time, usually between 12 and 16 hours a day, at school or an after-school academy called Hagon, and this long time is one of the strangest rules in South Korean schools. Schools in South Korea are divided into primary, middle and high school, and secondary schools are divided into academic and vocational schools. Primary and secondary education is compulsory in South Korea. Students in South Korea study from ages 8 to 13 in elementary school, from ages 14 to 16 in middle school, and from ages 17 to 19 in high school. The most important subjects in South Korea are mathematics, English, Korean history and Korean language. Tests play an important role in the Korean educational system, where competition between students begins from middle school. After completing high school, those wishing to continue studying

must take a test called CSAT, which is a test of learning abilities and includes a number of subjects such as mathematics, Korean history, Korean language, and foreign language. This test is of great importance to Koreans. The school year in South Korea runs from March to February. The first semester lasts five months, from March to July, followed by a one-month summer break. The second semester starts in September and ends in February, and the one-and-a-half-month winter break begins in mid-December and ends in late January. One of the strange laws in Korean schools is that students must also go to school on the Sunday of the month when schools are closed.

South Korea attaches great importance to education. South Korea is one of the countries that is strict on students as they spend many hours in school. Currently, the best international schools are located in countries such as Austria, Switzerland, England, Canada, the United States and Europe, which are unmatched by Asian schools in terms of education system, quality and security for students. The table below presents the best schools in South Korea;

School	Costs of studying in lifetime international schools	Language
Yongsan-International School in Seoul	21 to 24K USD 5-8	English
Dalwig School in Seoul	28 to 30 thousand dollars	
French High School	7 to 11 thousand dollars 3-18	French
International Seoul International School	23 to 28 thousand dollars 24 to 35 thousand dollars 3-18	English
Gyeonggye-son International School	16 to 26 thousand dollars	
Kent School	15 to 18 thousand dollars 5-18	English
Javier High School	10 to 13 thousand dollars	French



## 2<sup>nd</sup> chapter

The Korean government and the interest in the teaching

We must mention that the great attention paid by the Korean government to the teacher by renaming the Ministry of Education to the Ministry of Education and Human Resources and granting the Minister of Education the position of Deputy Prime Minister, reflects the great interest in this vital sector, and the privileges that are given to the teacher are the best evidence that the Korean government has been able to familiarize themselves with all aspects of the educational process and develop it in line with the requirements of society in general.

There are specialized bodies behind the development of education in South Korea, including the Korean Institute of Curriculum and Evaluation (KISE), which is directly linked to the Prime Minister, and the Korean Institute of Curriculum and Evaluation consists of:

- \* Department of Curriculum and Textbook Research.
- \* Educational Evaluation Research Section.
- \* Korea Information Services, Research and Education Authority.
- \* Educational Information Center.

### South Korean Schools Laws

Public schools in South Korea follow a 6-3-3 system. Teachers are allowed to teach in these schools after going through special courses and tests to measure their abilities. According to reports, one teacher for every 22 students works in Korean schools. In the Korean education system, teaching English is very important. So much so that Korean children have a subject called English since elementary school, they get acquainted with different social environments such as hospitals, airports, and schools, and learn the sentences and phrases necessary to communicate in such environments.

Each school has a nurse who is one of the teachers in the same school and has taken special courses to take care of the health of the school and students. Depending on the students' condition, this nurse forms a health and hygiene file for them. Under Korean law, students are responsible for cleaning schools in the country and are not responsible for hiring cleaners and janitors. Depending on their talents, students can attend secondary school in branches of foreign languages, arts or sciences. 33% of Koreans are directly involved in the education of their citizens, and all people consider perseverance and effort in the field of education, the main factor for their progress and success.

During the elementary school years, students are introduced to the concepts of value and purpose when entering the school, and each school and each class, has a motto that all its members strive to achieve. It is noteworthy that South Korean schools are open even on holidays, and students can attend extracurricular activities such as sports and music. South Korean schools are never closed.

Teachers who moved to teach in South Korea from other countries were surprised that there were rules for uniforms for teachers in South Korea, which should be free of accessories, jewelry and makeup. Therefore, in addition to the existence of strict rules that measure the extent of your commitment to school uniforms, there are other rules that oblige teachers themselves to adhere to the uniform, where they are prohibited from wearing necklaces, rings, bracelets or anything like that, and teachers in particular should avoid wearing makeup at all, and some of them are even criticized because of their lips that shine with a natural shine in which they are helpless. The school week lasts from Monday to Saturday, and despite the complaints of some about the length of this school week, the government decided to intervene and change some of the rules of this school system. The change came with new rules that oblige students as well as teachers to attend classes on only two Saturdays of each month.

In South Korea, shoes are also not allowed indoors. Surprisingly, schools there follow this same rule. In South Korea, it goes so far as to take off each student's shoes as soon as they arrive at school and replace them with a light type of slipper. But we can assure you that walking between classes wearing this type of slipper may give you a kind of unique physical comfort.

It is customary in America that students are solely responsible for cleaning their classrooms after classes and taking care of throwing their own garbage inside their classrooms. You may be surprised that students in South Korea also wipe the floors of the corridors outside the classrooms, and perhaps even further there, where students are tasked with emptying garbage and classifying it outside the school walls.

The daily study period in South Korean schools runs from 8:30 a.m. until the early afternoon hours. While some of us enjoy going home and going out with some friends, school students in South Korea begin to head to additional classes and classes for remedial classes that may last until nine o'clock in the evening! Well, it's common knowledge that students there pay a lot of money to educate and understand the curriculum there.

One of the things that students can't do without is participating in graduation ceremonies or doing all the activities related to house parties, but when we take a closer look at schools in South Korea, we notice that things there happen differently. Where we note the absence of social university families that work to organize huge graduation ceremonies that reunite old students. This may be because students usually go on trips to other countries, such as Japan. When the name of the college is mentioned, long lectures as well as noisy evening parties immediately come to mind. Some may also imagine the eagerness of students to raise their hands to ask some questions, but when we look at South Korea, we find that students are forbidden to do all these things that are allowed to others. If you notice someone yawning or trying to sleep in the middle of a lecture, this may mean that he feels bored or not integrated or interested in the content provided to him, and for asking questions, he warns them to speak in the middle of the lecture, students there must wait until the lecture ends. Because just asking a question in the middle of the lecture delivered by the lecturer is an explicit challenge to him and an unwanted interference in the scientific material that he presents to you, which makes you lose this battle in front of the lecturer standing in front of you.

In South Korea, collective punishment is the typical punishment used to deal with such troublemakers. There are also some rumors that some types of punishment are done in schools by students against each other. Teachers are forbidden to intervene effectively in the implementation of collective punishment of the whole class when it comes to the discipline of some of their unruly students.

### 3<sup>rd</sup> chapter

#### Philosophy of Education:

An overview of the peoples of East Asia notices that there are deep roots in appreciating education and its importance. This is evident in what influenced Confucius, the poet Tagore, Ilhamat Gandhi and others in emphasizing the importance of education in the lives of individuals and peoples. Confucius saw that man derives his value from what he acquires from merit and superiority from what he inherits from according to his lineage, and that he can attain perfection by educating him in the creative virtues and developing himself for himself. He believed that these creative virtues were the basis for the advancement of society and the basis for the state to conduct and manage the affairs of the country. One of the negative thoughts that can shame philosophy is its contempt for manual labor and technical and vocational



education. In Asian countries. It also resulted in the relative backwardness of this type of education that this philosophy looked at women in the culture of East Asian societies and saw that it was difficult to raise them and look at them in a deficient way, which in turn explains the backwardness of women's education in these societies. In East Asian countries, women considered raising children their primary duty and task. ( Morsi, 2013, p13 )

The interest in education in Korea stems from Confucian philosophy and from Buddhist advice, where Confucian philosophy views education as the only and first key to future and present success. There is an idealistic doctrine that "the goal of education is to benefit the whole human race" and these traditions persist in the social life of the Korean people to the present day.

(Sheikh, 2013, p44)

It is clear from the above that there is a clear vision and philosophy directed to education in South Korea from which all work practices in the educational system at all stages are launched, and that philosophy depends on building an open society through development and establishing the principle of equal opportunities to access information and consolidating culture, diversity, awareness and the ability to use advanced technological means in the educational process, and adopting each stage a set of goals that the subsequent stage works to complete, and achieving equality in educational opportunities and continuity, and thus succeeded Korea in opening the doors of education to all Korean people. (Rashad, 2014 , p 65)

Educational stages: The Korean education system is of particular importance to the upbringing and upbringing of children and young people as they are the human wealth capable of bringing about community development in various fields, which is reflected in its effects on all members of society, and the public educational system extends over three educational stages (twelve years 6 + 3 + 3) of which nine years are compulsory (primary and intermediate) and parallels the general education system for the disabled consists of the primary, middle and secondary stages, and general education is preceded by the kindergarten stage, or education Before school. (Mustafa, 2014) The following are the stages of public education in South Korea: A- Pre-school or kindergarten education: This stage is not compulsory and children join it from the age of 4-6 years, and attention is focused on the development of the following aspects:

Emotional language development, physical development, general intelligence development, social adaptation, education for honesty, education for a

meaningful life, education for the enjoyment of life, and Korea takes care of this stage as it adopts a comprehensive project to help low-income people enroll their children in kindergartens.

Modernity is a dominant feature of kindergarten schools with concern for national identity, and this is reflected in the enrichment materials and extracurricular activities it provides, and no kindergarten is devoid of the presence of modern devices that are used as effective means to serve education, and kindergartens in Korea offer their education in English, and the reason for the success of Korea's experience in kindergarten is due to the good qualification of human cadres and training courses that are provided periodically to all workers at this stage. (Al-Hamdi et al., 2019 , p 20)

Primary school education: The duration of study at this stage is six years, and children join it starting from the age of six to twelve, and education is general, compulsory and free, and the state spends on it, and the enrollment rate of this education for the age group from 6 to 12 years is 8.99%, it aims to develop reading, writing and speaking skills, and develop the use of the national language used to create a sense of responsibility, national spirit and team work spirit, and provide the individual with the ability to observe and analyze Natural phenomena, and encouraging him to be creative and acquire the correct habits with the intention of developing the learner physically, spiritually, socially and mentally. (Mustafa, 2014 , p 77)

Students are usually grouped according to the age that starts from the age of six, but in recent years there has been a rise in the experience of classifying students into groups according to the student's ability, and teachers at this stage are encouraged to put the student in small groups and then give them some problems that they can rely on teaching the whole class instead of solving them together.( Al-Dakheel ,2015 , p 13)

Intermediate education works to complete the goals of primary education, as it works to teach students basic knowledge and skills for all professions and instill respect for work and disciplined behavior in them, and develop the ability for each of them to choose the profession or individual preparations, and develop the ability of students to think critically and make the appropriate job according to the decision and take responsibility.

(Rashad, 2014, p80)

The middle school aims to provide secondary education on the basis of what was studied in the primary stage and until 1985 students were bearing the payment of tuition fees and this was abolished, and the middle school became

free and compulsory in rural areas, and it was set in 1991 as a goal to generalize this to schools in cities, and thus the duration of the obligation in Korean education is nine years. The curriculum includes the same subjects as the previous subjects in primary education, in addition to the study of a foreign language, namely English, Chinese Art, Vocational Skills and Home Economics. (Morsi, 2005 , 74)

Secondary stage education: The secondary stage extends for three years and students join it from the age of fifteen to the age of eighteen, and this stage is characterized by being non-compulsory and not free as well, and although the secondary stage is not compulsory and not free, the enrollment rate of those who finished the intermediate stage and enrolled in secondary school reaches 94%, and if this indicates the status of education among the South Korean people, and the secondary education stage is a specialized stage, and it is divided into two types: Academic high schools, vocational high schools, plus there are comprehensive, marine, and craft schools. (Rashad, 2014 , p 21)

The study plan in the public secondary school includes two tracks: the humanities track, and the natural sciences track, and the study plan is based on the semesters and the credit hour system, and the division of courses into compulsory general requirements, elective courses, moral education, Korean language, Korean history, social studies, mathematics, physical education sciences, military training, music, fine arts, ancient Chinese language, foreign languages, vocational skills, home economics for girls, and enrolls in them About 59% of students. Technical and vocational schools offer programs that combine theoretical and vocational courses, and about 35% of students and graduates of higher secondary school can join the labor market or enroll in technical colleges or universities for two and four years.

( Mustafa, 2014 , p60 )

Education at the secondary level is still traditional. University entrance exams, which take the greatest interest in students, also group students by age rather than ability. The Ministry of Education encourages teachers to use participatory methods in teaching, including involving students in scientific experiments, group discussions, and surveys. There is a strong focus on technology in the classroom. There is still a high degree of preparation for the final secondary examination. (Al-Dakheel, 2015 , p43)

In general, higher secondary schools focus on providing students with the characteristics of correct citizenship, developing awareness and responsibility among students towards society and the state, helping students to make

accurate choices to study the future or a future profession, and discovering their talents to develop their creative abilities and technical skills.

(Rashad, 2014, p 40 )

Higher education: Higher education in South Korea has received great attention from the Korean government, as it linked higher education policy to planning and human development and issued educational legislation and laws that achieve a close link between higher education outputs, the labor market and the needs of economic and social development.( Mustafa, 2014 , p 67)

There are several types of higher education in South Korea, the most important of which are: universities and colleges with a duration of four years, six years for medicine, vocational colleges with a duration of two to three years, colleges for teachers and correspondence study, air colleges and open colleges. There are special institutions of higher education. But all of them, whether governmental or private, are under the direct supervision of the Ministry of Education. The Minister shall determine the number of students admitted to institutes of higher education, determine the qualifications and levels of faculty members, and the requirements for obtaining academic degrees and courses. (Morsi, 2013, p 75)

The student joins higher education after passing the exam held in the courses he studied in secondary education, and then takes the entrance exam for colleges or universities, which each college conducts with his knowledge. This higher education exam, which focuses on Korean, English and mathematics, is in academically qualified courses and progress for admission to higher education, which depends on the percentage obtained by the student in the two exams together, each of which is 50 % . ( Mustafa, 2014, 14 )

South Korea ranks third after the United States and Canada in the proportion of higher education students, but qualitatively there are weaknesses and shortcomings raised by critics. The university entrance exam has also been subject to objections and the Ministry of Education has not succeeded in reforming it despite its attempts. It should be noted that students dream of their college and university tuition fees and the cost of their accommodation in university dormitories. There are close academic ties between Korean colleges and universities and their U.S. counterparts. There are also postgraduate studies for master's and doctoral degrees. (Morsi, 2013 , p 44 )

### Higher education in South Korea consists of three basic types:

A- Educational institutions for grades (13 and 14 years): They are vocational colleges and junior or lower teacher preparation colleges, and the student joins them after completing their studies in the upper secondary school to study in grades 13 or 15, and the duration of the study is two academic years, and academic study programs are offered. B- Educational institutions (Higher Colleges of Technology): The student who graduated from the upper secondary school joins it to study in grades 13 to 16, and it is called higher colleges and the duration of the study is four years, and it offers academic, technical and vocational courses that are more comprehensive and deeper than what the lower colleges offer. C- Educational institutions for graduates of lower colleges and higher colleges: These institutions offer study programs to obtain master's and doctoral degrees. There are a large number of universities, the most important of which are: Seoul National University, Private Ponce University, Korea University, etc., and the colleges offer a four-year program and a six-year program for medicine.

( Mustafa ,2014, p 32)

The Ministry of Education requires that there be at least one private school in each governorate to serve students who need special education, and most private schools are inclusive schools, providing services to students with severe disabilities of all ages, and students with mild to moderate special needs are encouraged to stay in regular schools, either in special classes, or through a combination of special and regular classes according to their abilities. In 2007, the Ministry of Education developed a program aimed at integrating the education of people with special needs into formal education as much as possible, and the Ministry is working to expand the scope of education for people with special needs for children from the age of four, increase opportunities for training for students with special needs in adolescence, and establish support groups for people with special needs in colleges, and for students whose health condition does not allow them to attend regular schools, the government is working to establish their own schools. (Al-Dakheel,2015 , p40)

### Teacher preparation in South Korea:

Respect for the teacher in South Korea is important and essential in education, as teachers' organizations defend their rights, and impose new regulations so that the ratio of teachers to students is one teacher for every 15 students in general education. (Al-Sheikh, 2019, 13)



The teacher was also assigned a role that distinguished him and placed him in the ranks of the upper class, which prompted the government to rename the Ministry of Education to the Ministry of Education and Human Resources Development, and granted the Minister of Education the position of Deputy Prime Minister, which reflected the interest in this vital sector, and the government and the people considered the teaching profession of high-end professions, so the government excluded the teacher from performing military service, and also stressed the need to stand on the teacher's opinion during the stifling economic crisis experienced by South Korea in 1997, which reflected The importance of the teacher's role in social life, and the Korean government has also paid attention to the standard of living of the teacher, and is no less interested in the moral aspect, as the newly appointed teacher receives a monthly salary of at least \$ 2000 per month, and more, and this is enough to cover his monthly expenses in order to live at a level worthy of his social status, and increase the teacher's salary based on his service and activity, which encourages Korean families without exception to the need to send their children to schools to complete their university studies in order to be in every family Teacher. (Rashad, 2014, p 67)

Teacher training takes place in several educational institutions in South Korea, including teacher training colleges, and there are 11 teacher training colleges in South Korea, in addition to education departments in colleges and universities, and short training programs for teachers in colleges and universities. Admission to any of these programs is based on the candidate's graduation from a public secondary school, and the vast majority of primary school teachers are educated in teacher training colleges, and the process of recruiting secondary school teachers is selective, meaning that highly qualified students who wish to become teachers apply for training as primary teachers rather than as secondary school teachers, and are then selected from the top 5% of the academic cohort. (Al-Dakheel, 2015, 32)

In the past, teacher training in South Korea was in national institutions - national - under the supervision of the Ministry of Education, but now it is allowed to establish special institutes for teacher preparation, and in return for that, the graduate of these national institutions must teach in specific schools, determined by the Ministry of Education for him during a certain period. (Rashad, 2014, p42).

### Students in South Korea:

The demand for education in South Korea is stronger than in other countries. The pressure on students to perform well is greater, and the number of hours students spend, studying every day and every week is longer. It is said that students who do not meet their parents' expectations in school are often severely punished, and the student acquires only 30% of his information through his formal education at school, while the rest is collected through additional complementary procedures, and we find that the high level of interest in education in South Korea, generates great pressure on children and adolescents from an early age, as children of primary school age live under the pressure of studying, because obtaining good education in the future requires joining a prestigious university. Perhaps the determination of students in South Korea to pursue the goal of enrolling in the best universities is behind their general unhappiness and pressure, and some students see their failure to obtain a university seat as a betrayal, because their parents pay a high price to secure a good education for them (Al-Dakheel, 2015 , 33).

We also note the superiority of South Korean students in digital technology, so that the results of the international assessment conducted by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) showed that in South Korea, fifteen-year-old adolescents are the most efficient students in the use of digital technologies, and the study included 6 developed countries, so South Korean students were the best in evaluating information on the Internet, in evaluating its credibility and in navigating through the pages of the World Wide Web. (Rashad, 2014, 44)

Participation of parents in the educational and educational process:

South Korea has enabled the participation of parents in the process of education, and at the present time parents are able to form groups of parents of the Moors, meet regularly and act as a link between parents and schools, and the Ministry of Education has revealed in the past two years a new set of initiatives to expand the role of parents in the education of their children, and these initiatives consist of school monitoring programs, through which parents can understand what is happening in their children's school clearly, and parents have had. They willingly pay for private institutes, intensive course schools, tutors, school fees, extracurricular activities, and other education costs, and South Koreans tend to spend more of their per person on education than others in many other countries. (Al-Dakheel, 2014, p35)

Schools in South Korea: South Korea is moving towards a system that is less centralized for funding and more independent for schools, so that schools can address their weaknesses with more administrative freedom, and are able to distribute their allocated funding. In addition to public and vocational secondary schools, the government runs foreign language secondary schools, scientific secondary schools and art schools. These "special-purpose schools" are more independent and are entered by students through a lottery system.

(Hassan, 2019, p 10)

After completing middle school, students can choose a secondary school, which is classified as either public/academic, vocational/technical, or specialized/private. Admission to secondary school varies according to the regulations of each type of school. Some school systems are called "equitable distribution areas" (which include the major urban areas of Seoul, Busan, Daegu, and Gwangju), and schools in areas where the lottery system is used to distribute students, not on their school results and advanced entrance examinations conducted by the school.

Public secondary schools offer so-called advanced education, in addition to the elective courses chosen by the university study that they want the student to build. Vocational secondary schools provide the education they need to focus on a career field, "such as agriculture, which students enter a specific profession, often technology, commerce, etc." As for the specialized schools, they are considered elite students and include the following fields: arts, music, athletics, foreign language and science. These schools aim to identify future leaders in these fields and nurture their talents. (Hassan, 2019, p14)

Low-performing schools: The performance rate among schools in South Korea is 6.31%, which is close to the OECD average of 33%. However, this disparity is not explained by the social and economic situation of students, as the different economic backgrounds of students constitute only 6% of the performance gap. But the problem lies in the socio-economic conditions of the school itself, which accounts for 3.51% of the disparity in student performance. This is because funding is often unfairly distributed among schools. The fees paid by students in schools that receive funding from parents are not equal in all schools, so Korea is moving towards a system that is less centralized in funding and more independent for schools. To bridge gaps in academic achievement and help students, rather than helping schools. (Al-Dakheel, 2015 , p 78 )

Language and time of instruction in South Korea: South Korea relies on Korean for teaching, although private international schools and some specialized high schools offer intermediate English instruction. As for higher education, the Korean language is still predominant, but the English language has spread rapidly since the nineties, when the Korean government began to encourage universities to offer courses taught in English, and some universities, such as Pohang University of Science and Technology, teach more than 90% of their courses in English, and about 30% of lectures in the top 10 years of universities in Korea were taught in English as of 2013, and this indicates the interest of Korean universities in English, because They affect international university rankings and make Korean institutions more attractive to international students. (Al-Hamdi et al., 2019 , p9 )

Tests in South Korea: Students move from elementary school to middle school via a lottery system, and after middle school, the admission area of high school students is conducted in a variety of ways. Entry to high school, the construction of the school, depends either on the lottery system, a set of tests conducted by the school, or on student performance records, and South Korea is also famous for the results achieved by its students in the "Pisa" program, which is organized by the Organization for Cooperation and Development every three years to assess the educational achievement of students at the age of 15. (Al-Dakheel, 2015 , p80)

On the day of the university admission test, the government reschedules the teaching hours, so that students do not experience traffic congestion on their way to the test, police monitor noise in the streets, and military exercises are stopped.( Al-Dakheel, 2015, 81)

Educational institutions, whether formal or informal, at all educational levels, are required, through their means and curricula, to achieve comprehensive human development, to achieve belonging to the homeland, to develop individual and collective capacity for creativity and innovation, and to develop intellectual, social, economic and collective life in the interest of the individual and the nation. It has focused on the development of technical education in order to establish a scientific and technological base for comprehensive development, so the educational authorities have been keen to attract a larger number of middle school graduates to enroll in non-traditional technical secondary schools.

### Previous studies

The researcher found two studies that have studied the education system in South Korea, one of them is Arabic , and the following is a brief summary of those studies:

Study of Abdul Aziz study 2014 This study dealt with the link between teaching, learning and human capital development in order to meet the needs necessary for the advancement of any country, as well as the educational philosophy on which the educational science in South Korea is based, and how South Korea has made a leap in human development, the study used the case study approach Study of Shaig Dam Yewj, Kaij Yam Dee 2001 This study dealt with the system of Technical education in Korea from several different aspects with explanation and analysis: First, the history of technical education of all kinds, industrial, technical, agricultural, commercial, economic, home economics, fishing and marine salty in South Korea, second, types of technical education in South Korea and its departments, third, legal mechanisms and educational policy for technical education in South Korea, fourth, technical education providers in South Korea, fifth, study and training programs for technical education. The study used the descriptive method, and the historical method.

### The results of the research

The researcher found that the Department of Education in South Korea has a political system belonging to the central pattern in the management of education, and this is what was necessary during the period of economic development experienced by Korea to record its position in the race for global progress, and with the achievement of South Korea for the desired development, the Ministry of Education began to alleviate the centralization of education by giving great powers to educational institutions, and education begins at the national level with the President of the Republic, who receives advice in Educational aspects by the Supreme Presidential Committee for Education in order to keep pace with contemporary global developments, followed by the Minister of Education and Human Resources, who also appoints ministers for the importance of his position related to education. The levels and responsibilities of the national and local administration are defined as follows:

**National level:** The Minister of Education is responsible for education in South Korea and is a member of the Presidency Council of the State, and they have the right to supervise and control the implementation and take decisions



that ensure the implementation of educational policy and he is also entitled to issue regulations and ministerial decrees that ensure the conduct of the educational process in the right direction, and he also has the right to delegate some of his powers to educational departments and departments at the ministry and local levels, and he also grants and accredits certificates for teachers. All educational institutions in South Korea of all types, stages and levels are under the direct supervision of the Ministry of Education. The approval of the Ministry is required in all matters relating to the establishment or cancellation of any type of educational institute, whether private or governmental, the determination of courses and curricula therein, the determination of the preparation of pupils and students enrolled in them, and the determination of tuition fees. This extreme centralization of education management imposes huge tasks on the Ministry of Education. In recent years, there has been a trend towards reducing business and education, especially for universities.

**Local level:** The administration of education in each region is carried out by the Board of Education and in some large cities such as Su and Baswan, each Board of Education consists of seven members elected through the local educational authorities headed by the Superintendent of Education and his assistant, and five of the seven members are appointed to the Board of Education, while the other two members retain their external functions in which they were, and the term of membership of this Council is four years and may be renewed. The members of the Education Council are required to enjoy a good reputation, obtain educational qualification, or have worked in the field of teaching for at least two years, the Council submits a proposal to the Minister of Education to officially appoint the new member as an education observer by local authorities first and then take the approval of the President of the Republic and the term of work of the observer does not exceed four years, and it is required that he be of good reputation and have sufficient experience in education.

**The level of local education offices:** They are distributed in the different provinces and directly supervise the schools under their supervision, under the guidance of the local board of education. At the school level, the school principal is the main educational supervisor and mentor in the South Korean school, about the affairs of the school and the progress of the educational process in it, and there is a board of directors in each school usually consisting of 12 people, half of whom are teachers elected by the school

teachers, and the rest are parents elected by the Association of Parents of School Students, and among the teachers is the school principal, who sets the science plan and the budget distribution mechanism, and is discussed by the school council for approval.

The researcher also discovered that this central system was behind the justifications linked to the history of Korea, which was associated with Korea's relations with its neighboring countries, as South Korea throughout its history, has gained civilization and cultural influences from China and Japan that made it move towards the central pattern known in these two civilizations, and this centrality has contributed to making this society have a high cultural and behavioral value, and centrality in South Korea is a reflection of South Korean traditions based on respect for the other and great appreciation, and therefore Parental authority in this society was embodied in various social institutions.

### Recommendations

The researcher recommends the importance of supporting the existing partnership between industrial education and the labor market in Iraqi education, similar to the education system in South Korea, in order to meet the requirements of industrial development in Iraq. Emphasis on science-based teaching and learning systems Providing students with professional experiences and skills Forming a theoretical background among Iraqi education officials for the subject of study that helps enrich strategic decisions in Iraq Focusing on the larger goal of education, which is to enable every citizen to develop his personality, strengthen social values and ideals and develop The individual's abilities and potential for a better life, helping him to teach for the democracy of the state, for the sake of humanity

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#### مستخلص البحث:

يعد هذا البحث الاول في العراق كونه لم يسبق ان بحث من قبل المختصين بعلم المناهج الدراسية وهو يمثل اضافة للمكتبة التخصصية التربوية يهدف البحث الحالي الى تسليط الضوء على نظام التعليم في كوريا الجنوبية وكان اختيار الهدف بدوافع خاصة للباحثة كتستكملها ضمن سلسلة دراسات مقارنة ترمع القيام بها مستقبلا فضلا عن ان نظام التعليم في كوريا الجنوبية كان سببا في القفزة النوعية الذي حققته كوريا الجنوبية على مختلف الصعد .

ان مثل هذه الدراسات النظرية هو من صميم عمل المنظرين في علم المناهج الدراسية الامر الذي يعود بالفائدة على تطوير المناهج واعادة هندستها .

جاء البحث بثلاث فصول تمثل الفصل الاول بمدخل للبحث اهميته وهدفه وحدوده واستعراض تمهيدي لنظام التعليم في كوريا الجنوبية واهداف التعليم العامة فيه ، اما الفصل الثاني فقد تضمن اطار نظري ودراسات سابقة اما الفصل الثالث فقد استعرضت الباحثة في النظم الاجرائية الميدانية في التعليم في كوريا الجنوبية والنتائج والتوصيات.