PROSPECTS AND TASKS OF KOREAN STUDIES IN KAZAKHSTAN THROUGH ANALYSIS OF COLLABORATIVE AND SUPPORT CASE OF KOREA-KAZAKHSTAN: FOCUSED ON AL-FARABI KAZAKH NATIONAL UNIVERSITY CASE

The purpose of this paper is to propose Korean Studies in Kazakhstan through the case of the Al-Farabi KazNU and to suggest some solutions of problems, which are obstacles to the development of Korean Studies in Kazakhstan. For this, the author searched the current state of cooperation within financial and material support, academic cooperation, education and cultural activities between Al-Farabi KazNU (Department of the Far East-Korean Studies) and Korea (government, non-governmental organizations and organizations). Specifically, for the purpose of this case analysis, the author provided evidences that demonstrate the supports and cooperation between Al-Farabi KazNU and Korea during the last three and a half years (2015-18). Through this case analysis, the author confirmed that continuous financial and material supports from the Korean side and cooperation in various fields have been contributing to the development of Korean Studies in Kazakhstan.

Key words: collaboration and support, Korean Studies in Kazakhstan, Al-Farabi KazNU.
Prospects and Tasks of Korean Studies in Kazakhstan Through Analysis of Collaborative and Support Case...

Introduction

The year 2018 marks the 26th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and Kazakhstan. It is also the year of the leap to celebrate the 27th anniversary of independence in Kazakhstan itself. Since independence in 1991, Kazakhstan has pursued national development in the Nazarbayev presidential system, and its fruits are visible. Kazakhstan is currently undergoing IFM regime since the second half of 2015 due to a fall in crude oil prices and a fall in Tenge value. However, it seems that time will solve this economic crisis in the end. The rising dragon of Central Asia, Kazakhstan is emerging as a strong player in Central Asia with its stable politics and fast-growing economy. 2011 Asian Winter Games Astana-Almaty, 2017 Almaty Winter Universiade, and the Astana World Expo are showing unflinching moves of Kazakhstan. President Nazarbayev, once again in power in the spring of 2015, has launched 2030 and 2050 national power projects and has been making efforts in all parts of the country for the development of Kazakhstan that is the multi-ethnic country having more than 120 ethnic groups (population as of 2017 - 18 million). The main seats such as ministers, mayors and bankers are filled with young people in their thirties and forties, and are seeking strong reforms in every aspect, including politics, economy, culture and education, with the aim of building a competitive nation.

The national struggle to escape from developing countries is felt throughout the educational scene, especially with emphasis on education, as South Korea did. The statement of President Nazarbayev about educational value, who says, ‘To become a competitive citizen, you must be a talented person,’ is filling the walls of the headquarters of Kazakh National University. Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, which has a history of more than 80 years since its establishment in 1934, is Kazakhstan’s best ivory tower and cradle of knowledge. Since the advent of the current President Mutanov Galimkair Mutanovich in 2011, Al-Farabi Kazakh National University has been pursuing internationalization. The colleges include departments of natural sciences such as chemistry, physics, geography, and biology, faculty of humanities such as history, philosophy, journalism and politics, and oriental faculty to which Korean departments belong. There are total of 15 faculties in university and they are working to train young talents in Kazakhstan. The new department of medicine also has a blueprint to ultimately lead to the establishment of the best university hospital in Kazakhstan. The Korean Studies in Kazakhstan has grown up in several universities in Kazakhstan, including Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Gorye Pedagogical university, which was established in Kyzylorda after the forced relocation in 1937, Abai Kazakh National Pedagogical University, Kazakh Ablai Khan University of International Relations and World Languages etc(Gorye Pedagogical University, which had been moved from Vladivostok due to forced migration, was renamed in time (Gorye Pedagogical University – Kyzylorda Pedagogical University – Kyzylorda Corkot-atta National University).
According to the student of Kye Hak-Lim who entered into the Gorye Pedagogical university at that time (the fourth son of Kye Bong-Woo), who entered the Kyzylorda Pedagogical University (formerly Gorye Pedagogical university) in the 1947-48 school year, there were about 500 students at the time, and it was located in the building where is current teacher department (building 6). At present, there are physics-mathematics, information science, and professional training. Actually, Korean Studies has been born and grown within the departments of like these universities, and that is why I focus on University.

Today, more than 10 educational institutions in Kazakhstan, including Al-Farabi Kazakh National University and Kazakh Ablai Khan University of International Relations and World Languages are teaching Korean language and Korean studies. Since the collapse of the Soviet Union in early 1990s and the independence of Kazakhstan, exchanges and cooperation with CIS countries including Kazakhstan with Korea have increased explosively in many fields, both at the government and the private level. One of them is education. The Overseas Koreans Foundation, the National Institute for International Education (NIED) and the first-aid universities support dozens of students from Kazakhstan to study in Korea each year. On the contrary, university in Kazakhstan where Korean Studies were established are pursuing the development of Korean Studies in Kazakhstan through various forms of support and cooperation from the Korean side. I am paying attention to the second situation, exchanges and cooperation (through material and nonmaterial forms) from Korean side in the field of Korean Studies in Kazakhstan. The Korean side’s material and non-material support is not an absolute condition for the development of Korean Studies in Kazakhstan. However, in fact, the impact of support from the Korean side, which can be seen in the field of Korean Studies in Kazakhstan, is ‘not small at all given the current situation in Kazakhstan.

**Methods**

In order to discuss the support and cooperation situation in the educational field (Korean Studies) between the Korean side and Kazakhstan side, I made Al-Farabi Kazakh National University a case study. This is because Al-Farabi Kazakh National University has played a leading role as a base and a leader of Korean Studies in Kazakhstan. In addition, it is enough to have representation in all aspects such as the scale and the phase of the actual study, and it is considered that there is no shortage in the case analysis.

The situation of materials support between Al-Farabi Kazakh National University (Department of the Far East-Korean Studies) - Korea (government, non-governmental organizations and organizations) and cooperation status through academic, education and cultural activities are subject to case analysis. The reason why these contents can be analyzed is that, as mentioned above, support or cooperation with the Korean side or from the Korean side in the field of Korean studies in Kazakhstan has a considerable influence on the development of Korean Studies. For the purpose of the case study, I have provided evidence (support documents, photographs and certificates) in the last three and a half years (2015-18) that demonstrates the support and cooperation between Al-Farabi Kazakh National University and other Korean institutions and organizations. Based on this, I looked at the prospects for future development of Korean Studies in Kazakhstan, and wondered about the challenges to be solved (I have been working in Department of the Far East since 2015. In the process, I was able to handle important internal and external affairs related to the Korean side because of being a positional person at the center of the administration). Although the cases during the set period cannot be representative of the whole, in the past three and a half years, the pattern of support and exchange has been drawn, so the timing for the future prospect analysis seems reasonable.

This research can be helpful in the practical aspect of seeking the development of Korean Studies in the field of Korean Studies rather than academic aspect. I analyze the cooperation situation and case analysis through the support of materials (money) between Al-Farabi Kazakh National University and Korea. First, I would like to try to analyze the cooperation status and case analysis through academic, educational, cultural activities between Korea and Al-Farabi Kazakh National University. Finally, I carefully look at the future of Korean Studies in Kazakhstan based on the results of the previous studies. At the same time, I would like to reflect on the tasks of the Korean Studies in Kazakhstan.

**Cooperation Status and Case Analysis through Material (Money) Support**

Since the establishment of the Department of Korean Studies (Department of the Far East-Korean Studies) at Al-Farabi Kazakh National University in 1994, the Department has been developing well. The Department has achieved great growth both quantitatively and qualitatively, ranging from faculty members (22 teachers in the 2018-19 year), number
of students enrolled, curriculum scholarships, grants, manpower support to lectures, and academic projects (as of the 2017-18 year, there are 22 lecturers in Department, and the number of students enrolled is about 120, including the master and doctor degrees). The growth indicators for the recent three and a half years (as of June 2015-2018) are very prominent compared to the previous periods and give a positive signal to the development of Department and the Korean Studies in Kazakhstan in the long term.

The table below shows the current state of material support of Al-Farabi Kazakh National University by Korea (government, non-governmental organizations and institutions) for the past three and a half years. The indicators for the last three and a half years are very similar to each other, and it can be seen that the financial support such as scholarship, event grant / prize money has been greatly supported. Let us look at some more specific cases by grade.

[Status of material support between Al-Farabi KazNU and Korea]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Scholarship (number/amount)</th>
<th>External event grant / prize money</th>
<th>Grant</th>
<th>Department Development Funds / Supplying goods</th>
<th>Project (Scientific research project)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2015-16 year</td>
<td>6 cases 41,600 $</td>
<td>7 cases 3,625 $</td>
<td>4 cases</td>
<td>1 case 2,500 $</td>
<td>Development fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>22,200 $-Graduate student scholarship</td>
<td>Grants and prizes such as Olympiad and contest</td>
<td>-Contest Prize (Visit Korea), Summer camp participation -Korean Studies Visiting Professor (The Academy of Korean Studies)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2016-17 year</td>
<td>7 cases 44,800 $</td>
<td>6 cases 4,000 $</td>
<td>6 cases</td>
<td>4 cases 4,000 $ + α</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>22,200 $-Graduate student scholarship</td>
<td>Grants and prizes such as Olympiad and contest</td>
<td>- Korean Language Teacher Training /Free tuition for master’s course in Sungkyunkwan University (2 people), Korean language camp, Korean Language training, etc. -Korean Studies Visiting Professor (KF)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Development fund/ Computer support (2 computers)/ Support for Korean textbooks etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2017-18 year</td>
<td>5 cases 41,200 $</td>
<td>5 cases 2,550 $</td>
<td>1 case</td>
<td>4 cases 11,000 $</td>
<td>4 cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>26,000 $-Graduate student scholarship</td>
<td>Grants and prizes such as Olympiad and contest</td>
<td>Contest Prize (Korean language training for one year)</td>
<td>Galaxy Tab (20)/</td>
<td></td>
<td>Doing projects of The Academy of Korean Studies (2 cases), Independence Hall (1 case), Overseas Koreans Foundation (1 case)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

– Classification period: 2015.2-2016.5/2016.6-2017.5/2017.6-2018.5

Supporting materials through scholarships

Scholarships have increased in number of times before the period. In particular, the same amount of funding has not been available in the past, and Korean companies or organizations in Korea or Kazakhstan are providing scholarships annually. Scholarships are usually paid for about 4-7 people per one-time payment of about $ 500 (per person). (In some cases, $ 800 or $ 1000 per person is paid.). It is noteworthy that about half of the total amount offered is for graduate students (Master’s students). The Korean government institution (Korea Foundation) is leading this as part of the project to support overseas graduate students, and systematic support has been extended to undergraduates as well as graduate students - master and doctoral
students (for master student-$4000, and doctoral student-$7000). If we consider that the graduate course is given the benefit of national scholarship, but the non-scholarship student has a considerable financial burden and this scale of support is a process of cultivating a genuine Korean Studies researcher - expert, this scale of support is of great importance. In other words, given today’s economic and material circumstances in Kazakhstan, especially in universities, this kind of direct material supports like scholarship provide enhances the morale of Korean Studies to students and the interest and enthusiasm for Korean studies, and it is the biggest motivation in practice (Documents related to scholarship delivering ceremony supporting by Korean Industry-Cooperation Foundation, 2015-17; Documents related to scholarships delivering ceremony supporting by Almaty Shinhan Bank, 2015-18; Documents related to scholarships delivering ceremony supporting by POSCO, 2016-17; Documents related to scholarships delivering ceremony supporting by Foundation of Gorein Dream, 2015-17; Documents related to Korean Foundation scholarships (Official letter)), 2016-18).

**Material support through external event**

**grant/prize money**

This field is also directly related to the financial sector, which is a very important direct factor for the development of Korean Studies. Within the Department of the Far East (Korean Studies), there are a number of contest and Olympiad events held every semester in various forms (Korean Writing Contest, Korean Speech Contest, Korean Studies Specific Presentation Contest (PPT Presentation), Republic Korean Studies Olympiad, etc.). At this time, the prize money or the material support from Korean partner universities, organizations and institutions from Korea or Korean companies in Almaty is giving a decisive power to the Korean Studies event. In addition, I cannot even mention the prize money or the prize from other contests such as Korean Studies Quiz Contest (Golden Bell), Korean Writing Contest, Korean Speech Contest, etc. held by Korean Consulate General, Korea Educational Center and Korean Tourism Organization and Korean Studies contest and Olympiad held by another universities. These kinds of prizes money and prizes eventually become a form of financial ‘support’ through the event, which in turn results in a great deal of support for the Korean Studies event, and it also gives great motivation and stimulation to the participants - Korean Studies students(Traffic support fund/reimbursement certificate, 2015-18).

**Material support through the grant**

As mentioned above, various forms of contests related to Korean Studies are held in and out of Department of the Far East (Korean Studies). At this time, the prizes are given such as trips to Korea, participation in summer camps, and language training. Some of them are very big prizes such as exemption from tuition fees for master’s degree programs in Korea. In addition, there were cases where the professors were received by Korean institutions twice during the period. Kazakhstan is still in the ranks of developing countries therefore it is relatively rare to study abroad or study at a master’s degree abroad at one’s own expense comparing with developed countries. Therefore, this field is as important as the preceding fields. As such, this field also plays a significant role in the development of Korean Studies, the promotion of morale of students who are studying Korean Studies, and the increase in enthusiasm and interest in the Korean Studies field (Grant certificates, 2015-18).

**Substance support through the Department Development Fund (including goods)**

In 2008, KOICA (Korea International Cooperation Agency) was officially withdrawn from Kazakhstan. At this time, Korean studies organizations and institutions in Kazakhstan expressed a regret that it was premature to withdraw from KOICA in Kazakhstan. The activities of KOICA (such as lecture human resources, teaching human resources of culture - tradition, contents provision, and product support) had played an important role in shaping the foundations of early Korean studies in Kazakhstan. Even 10 years later, the situation in Kazakhstan (such as lecture human power, teaching human resources of culture – tradition, regular supply of goods, etc.) has not improved significantly. However, the financial support for the development of Korean studies at university level cannot yet be expected. In other words, this means that Korean Studies in Kazakhstan are pursuing development through the support of the Korean side. In this regard, I would like to acknowledge that during the past three and a half years department development fund, equipment, goods, etc. from especially Korea Education Center and Korean companies like KOTRA (Korea Trade-Investment Promotion Agency) in Almaty have contributed a lot to the development of Korean Studies and the Korean Studies at the Al-Farabi Kazakh National University (Certificate about Department of the Far East(Korean Studies) developing fund and supporting good, 2015-18).
Material support through project (academic project)

Material support through project (academic project) is one of the most important factors for the development of Korean Studies, which can provide strong power and momentum in the development of Korean studies among the above-mentioned fields. During the period presented, the research team of Department of the Far East (Korean Studies) of Al-Farabi Kazakh National University succeeded in obtaining an academic project from a representative academic institution in Korea, and the second year project is in progress from June 2018 (This project is to be carried out as part of the “Overseas Korean studies Seed project” and the theme is “Fostering professionals in literature field and producing integrated textbooks of Korean literature (including Goryein Literature) in Kazakhstan”. The total duration of the project is 3 years (2017.6.9-2020.6.8), and the project subject is Department of the Far East (Korean Studies) at Al-Farabi KazNU). A large-scale business expense is steadily devoted to the development of Korean Studies in Department of the Far East (Korean Studies) for a fixed period. Seven Korean literature textbooks will be produced for three years. In addition, three related field experts will be trained through studying the master’s course in Korea. In addition, we received additional orders for hosting large-scale international seminar events in connection with this, and this adds a lot of strength to the Department, which has been “in trouble”. The above-mentioned academic projects provide decisive power and momentum to establish the foundation of Korean Studies and contribute greatly to establishing the new status of Department of the Far East (Korean Studies) (Korean Studies and Korean Studies Seed-type business documents (official letter) (The Academy of Korean Studies), 2017-20; Document related to CIS Korea Diaspora special lecture project (Overseas Korea Foundation), 2017-18; Document related to project about Investigation and management of overseas independence movement historical sites (official letter) (Independence hall), 2017-18).

Cooperation status and case analysis through academic, educational, and cultural activities

This part shows the current situation and cases of cooperation between Department of the Far East (Korean Studies) at Al-Farabi Kazakh National University and Korean academic and institution in educational, cultural and other fields during the set period. Each semester, each year, the Department conducts various types of events with ‘support’ by Korean institutions and organizations, which are located in and out of Kazakhstan in the fields of academic, education, and culture. As a result, the bilateral industry-academia cooperation relationship has been established and it has become more and more intense. In addition, this has contributed to strengthening the competitiveness of Department and increasing the interest and enthusiasm of students toward Korean studies. Let us look specifically at the various forms of cooperation and cases that have been underway during the period from February 2015 to June 2015 through the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>2015-16 year</th>
<th>2016-17 year</th>
<th>2017-18 year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Special Lecture on Korean Studies</td>
<td>- Special Lecture on Korean Teacher Training Project of Overseas Koreans Foundation (Korean Education Center) (2015.7)</td>
<td>- Special Lecture invitation to Korean Consulate General (2016.9)</td>
<td>- Overseas Koreans Foundation Special Lecture on Overseas Diaspora (2017.9-12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joint international conferences</td>
<td>- Korean forums and festivals (2015.5)</td>
<td>- Participated in international symposium (Chonbuk National University) (2016.7)</td>
<td>- Supporting The Academy of Korean Studies (Seminar 2 / Workshop 2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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/ seminars / workshops, etc.
- Participated in symposium of Korean Studies conference in Central Asia (2015.6)
- Holding university student symposium «Farabialremy» (2015.4/2016.4)
- Participated in symposium (Almaty) (2015.10)
- Participated in international symposium (Korea University) (2016.4)
- 1,2,3th Korea-Kazakhstan Silk Road Open Forum (2015.6/11/2016.5)
- Participated in Korea-Russia Knowledge Forum (Vladivostok, Russia) (2015.9)
- Participated in university student symposium (2015.4/2016.4)
- Participated in symposium (Almaty) (2015.10)
- Participated in international symposium (Korea University) (2016.4)
- 1,2,3th Korea-Kazakhstan Silk Road Open Forum (2015.6/11/2016.5)
- Participated in Korea-Russia Knowledge Forum (Vladivostok, Russia) (2015.9)
- Participated in international conference (Korea University) (2016.4)
- 1,2,3th Korea-Kazakhstan Silk Road Open Forum (2015.6/11/2016.5)
- Participated in Korea-Russia Knowledge Forum (Vladivostok, Russia) (2015.9)

Activities in the summer and winter camp
- Inje University professor / student team visitation meeting (2015.4)
- Kookmin Univ. Student Team Visit and Winter Camp (2016.1)
- Kookmin University Student Team Summer Camp (2016.7)
- Dongshin University student team visiting meeting (2017.1)
- Catholic University Student Team Visit Meeting (2016.12)
- Almaty Winter Universiade (2017.2)
- Gangnam Severance medical volunteer team; 2 cases (2015.6)
- Busan Sajik Global Medical Service Group (2016.6)
- Gangnam Severance Medical Volunteer Team (2016.7/11/2017.4)
- Almaty Winter Universiade (2017.2)
- Kookmin University Student Team Visit and Winter Camp (2016.1)
- Catholic University Student Team Visit Meeting (2016.12)
- Dongshin University student team visiting meeting (2017.1)
- Gangnam Severance Medical Volunteer Team (2016.7/11/2017.4)
- Almaty Winter Universiade (2017.2)

Olympiad / Contest, etc.
- Participated in Korean Studies Olympiad (Linguistics, Translator) (2015.2/2016.2)
- Speech Contest supporting by International Foundation Kookmin Bank (2015.5)
- Participated in 7th Central Asia Sungkyun Hangul Gallery (Tashkent) (2015.11)
- Hanyang University Support Speech Contest, etc. (2016.6)
- Choi Jae-hyang's Korean Competition (2016.11)
- Participated in the 8th Central Asia Sungkyun Hangul Gallery writing contest (2016.12)
- Participated in Korean Studies Olympiad (Linguistics, Translator) (2017.2)
- Hosting Korean Studies Olympiad (Oriental Studies) (2017.3)
- Participated in the 9th Central Asia Sungkyun Hangul Gallery writing contest (2017.4)
- Hanyang University Support Speech Contest (2017.4)
- Korean Writing Competition (2017.5)

Scholarship and product delivery activities
- 3 Organizations including Korea Foundation (2015.10/11-2 cases/2016.1/3/4)
- 3 Organizations including Korea Foundation and Busan Foreign Language University (2016.8/10/11/2017.1/3/5)
- 3 Organizations including Korea Foundation and POSCO Association (2017.10/12-2 cases/2018.1/2 cases/3)

Other Korean Studies-related cooperation activities
- Weekly Korean Studies Cultural event (2015.3.16-3.21)
- Visiting meeting with President of SNU / Director of Hospital (2015.9)
- Weekly Korean Studies Cultural event (2015.11.16-11.20)
- Korea Foundation Visiting group and meeting (2016.6)
- Blue Child and Youth Literature Association visit meeting (2016.7)
- Unification Ministerial meeting (2016.8)
- Thanks giving day festival (2016.9)
- Thanks giving Day Big Festival (2017.9)
- Weekly Korean Studies Cultural event (2017.10.30-11.3)
- Korean Culture Festival hosted by the Korean Consulate General (2017.11)
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### Cooperation through special lectures on Korean studies/joint international conferences/seminars/workshops

Cooperation through special lectures on Korean Studies, joint international conferences, seminars, and workshops are also essential elements for the development of Korean studies. In the case of special lectures on Korean Studies, the number of lectures is increasing as the years pass. For example, there are special lectures by Korean universities, and lectures by invited foreign scholars on the support of the Kazakh National University. Examples include special lectures by Korean government agencies, visiting lectures by Korean universities, and special lectures by foreign scholars who are invited by the support of the Al-Farabi Kazakh National University. These kinds of lectures, which have a certain periodic character, are a form of useful cooperation that is very beneficial in that they act as a direct window of information transmission of Korean studies. Joint international conferences, seminars, and workshops are often held jointly with overseas partner universities, or there are many cases where the implementation of Korean studies projects is part of the process. In these events, lecturers of the department participate in the presentations and events as a large number of presenters, and in the process, academic information is communicated and discussed. As a result, cooperation in this area is very meaningful because it plays an important role in improving the interest and atmosphere of Korean Studies and further improving the level and quality of Korean Studies and Korean Studies in Kazakhstan.

### Cooperation through winter camp activities/interpreter volunteer activities

This part is particularly the case for the collaboration between students. During the summer and winter vacation in Department of the Far East (Korean Studies), camping activities with visiting Korean university students are carried out. Camp activities are usually held for a period of one to two weeks, during which Korean participants are exposed to information about Kazakhstan (regional studies, Kazakh leisure and culture in, language), students studying Korean Studies in Kazakhstan exchange information on Korean studies and have a chance to develop new relationships with visiting Korean students. One of the things that provide direct benefits to students is that we must mention interpreter volunteer activities. At Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, free medical volunteer services are conducted with medical service organization consisting of Korean medical staff (medical, surgical, ophthalmologic, dental, orthopedic, and cardiologists) at least 3-4 times each semester. At this time, an interpreter volunteer group composed of excellent students from the Department is formed and serves as an interpreter for Korean medical staffs. It is a very valuable and meaningful opportunity for Korean Studies students because it gives students the chance to gain experience of the interpreter itself and, above all, opportunities to get the medical terminology and words on the field. Other opportunities are also offered to students studying Korean Studies, such as translation of visiting foreign groups. Cooperation and exchanges in this area are increasing, and it is considered very positive in that the subject of cooperation and exchanges is diversified.

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Document related to joint international conferences (Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, Dongguk University), 2016-18).

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Collaboration through Olympiad/Contest/Scholarship and product delivery activities

The Korean Studies Olympiad, the contest, and the scholarship transfer ceremony itself can be included as a form of cooperation that is essential for the development of Korean studies at Al-Farabi Kazakh National University. In the Korean department, there are 6-7 big Olympiads and contests every year. Through these activities, students are interested in Korean Studies, and on the other hand, they are working to develop Department of the Far East (Korean Studies) and Korean Studies by establishing cooperation with the outside world. These events include regularly held Korean Studies Olympiad (2 times) in the Republic of Kazakhstan, Korean Speech Contest supporting by Hanyang University, Choi Jae-hyung’s Korean Language Contest, Central Asia Sungkyun Hangeul Contest, Korean Studies Quiz Contest (Golden Bell) supporting by South Korean Consulate, contest hosting by Korea Tourism Organization, etc. The prizewinners are usually provided with financial support such as prize money and commodities. This part is entirely supported by Korean organizations, institutions, and companies, which is one of the most significant areas of industry-academia cooperation (In this sphere like prize and material support, it is difficult to expect internal support yet). Here you can include 4-5 external scholarship delivery ceremony each year. Scholarships are also regularly supported by the Korean side. Olympiad, contest, and scholarship delivery ceremony are already manifestations of direct mutual cooperation, and one of the factors contributing to the most visible and realistic development of Korean Studies in the field of Korean studies (Document related to Korean Studies Olympiad, 2015-18; Certificate about Central Asia Sungkyun Hangul essay contest, 2015-17; Certificate about speech contest supporting by Hanyang University, 2015-18; Certificate about speech contest issued by the Korea Tourism Organization, 2017-18, Certificate about Korean Consulate General Supporting Korean Studies Quiz (Golden Bell), 2017-18).

Other Korean Studies-related cooperation activities

In addition to the above-mentioned contents, various kinds of events are being conducted centered on Korean departments, and cooperation and exchange activities are underway. Frequent visiting and meeting with Korean partner organizations, universities and Korean private organizations, lectures on playing traditional musical instruments, meetings and cultural events with businessmen in Almaty, and Weekly Korean Studies cultural events under the support of Korean companies are examples. Especially, in the case of businessmen meetings, it is also an important place for wider conversations about the graduation of Korean studies and employment, department of development. In addition, the ‘Meeting with Ambassador’ and ‘Meeting with Consul General’, which are held every semester, are also very meaningful events that provide practical cooperation and exchange with the Korean side. I also have to mention the Weekly Korean Studies cultural events held every semester. A variety of events will be held throughout the week to promote Korea’s history, culture, traditions, food, K-POP, and movies. In this process, cooperation with the Consulate-General and Korean companies is being carried out, and in this cooperation, the interest in Korean studies and the morale of the students majoring in Korean Studies are being greatly improved (Documents related to business meetings, 2015-16; Document related to President of Seoul National University and Director of Seoul National University Hospital, Korean Ambassador, Korean Consul General, Korean Businessmen of Almaty, Phil-bong nongak band, Shinhan Bank Charity Event, donation of KOTRA commodity, 2015-18; Documents related to Weekly Korean Studies cultural event, 2015-18).

In place of the conclusion: Prospects and development plans

The Korean Studies of Kazakhstan began to develop in earnest as the Soviet Union collapsed in the early 1990s and Kazakhstan began to take the path of an independent state. Since 1994, the Department of Korean Studies has been established at Al-Farabi Kazakh National University of in Kazakhstan, and efforts have been made to develop Korean Studies for about 25 years. Al-Farabi Kazakh National University has achieved no little remarkable achievements and developments in the field of Korean Studies. It cannot be said to be very gorgeous achievements or humble achievements. As a result, Korean Studies or Korean language courses are open to more than 10 educational institutions, including Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Kazakh Ablai Khan University of International Relations and World Languages and L.N.Gumilyov Eurasian National University (As of 2014, Korean Studies or Korean language education institutions in Kazakhstan are as follows: Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Kazakh Ablai Khan University of International Relations and World Languages,
L.N.Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Zhetysu State University after Ilyas Zhansugurov, Taraz State Pedagogical University, Taraz university of human studies and innovations, D.Serikbayev East Kazakhstan state technical university, Kyzylorda state university, Kazakhstan economic university, Aktobe Kazakh-Russian International University, Management and International Services College, International Tourism College, Gwangseong College, Alatau College, Kazakhstan national Academy of Arts, Tchaikovsky Music College). Considering that the history of Korean studies in Kazakhstan is extremely short, it can be regarded as an achievement that should never be overlooked.

Focusing on these circumstances, I focus on specific cases at Al-Farabi Kazakh National University and cooperation status through the support of materials (money) between Al-Farabi Kazakh National University -Korea and through analysis about these; I looked at the future of Korean Studies in Kazakhstan. I have been working not only in the field of Korean studies education in Kazakhstan but also in the position to deal with administration for three and a half years I have been able to see Korean Studies in Kazakhstan a little closer together.

The future of Korean Studies in Kazakhstan, which I will see in the future, is presupposed to be more ‘sunny’ although there is a premise that more efforts and investment should be made. Why the prospects for Korean Studies in Kazakhstan could be positive as in the following;

Enhance and improve the international and economic status of Korea
Kazakhstan is a newly independent and developing country that has been 26 years since independence. With the ruins of the Korean War in 1950, South Korea was poorer than Vietnam in the 1950s and 1960s, but in just a few decades, it achieved a remarkable economic growth that could go into the 29th OECD country. This national growth of Korea is not only surprising for all countries of the CIS, including Kazakhstan, which is spurring economic development and development, but also for the Western developed countries. As such, neighboring countries including Kazakhstan are trying to model and benchmark Korean economic growth. As a result, this phenomenon leads not only to economic aspects but also to cooperation and exchanges in various fields such as culture and education, resulting in the interest of Kazakh people in Korea and Korean studies. This is actually a part of the Korean Studies field where everyone can feel it.

Strengthening the relationship between Korea and Kazakhstan and effect of increasing exchange and cooperation
Korea is one of the partner countries, which has always been close to the journey of the newly independent Kazakhstan over the past 20 years. South Korea is the most preferred benchmarking target in the economic sector of Central Asian countries and a role model for economic development. For 25 years, strategic partnerships have been firmly established at the national government level between Kazakhstan and Korea, and the private sector has been actively exchanging and cooperating in economic, educational and cultural fields. Kazakhstan President Nazarbayev has maintained a favorable attitude towards Kazakhstan’s ethnic groups, especially Gorein and Korea. This is because of the diligence and sincerity that is unique to the Korean people. This is because Kazakhstan is an essential virtue required for constructing a competitive future country. In addition, Kazakhstan is the ninth largest country in the world in terms of land area and above all, a resource-rich country such as oil, natural gas, and coal. It is also a resource diplomatic center where the Korean government focuses attention (Kazakhstan’s resources include the United States, Russia; Countries are competing for each other). Unless something comes up, these exchanges and cooperation are expected to continue in the future, which in turn will lead to support and cooperation of Korean Studies in Kazakhstan, and will have a positive impact on building and strengthening the foundation of Korean Studies.

The effect of Korean companies in Kazakhstan and contribution to the community
Currently, there are 30 SMEs in Kazakhstan (based on the number of registered members of the Korean SME Association in Kazakhstan as of 2016) and 40 major companies including KOTRA, Samsung, LG, Hyundai and Hanhwa (as of 2016, based on the number of registered members of Korean Company Association in Almaty). It is said that at least about 100 Korean companies are active in Kazakhstan if they include unregistered members. They are active in various fields such as machinery, steel, automobiles, construction, transportation, travel, food and catering, and are leading economic exchanges and cooperation between Korea and Kazakhstan. On the other hand, based on the spirit of ‘Noblesse Oblige’, they have practiced a banner of friendship and co-prosperity through ‘sharing’ for schools, educational facilities, orphanages, daycare centers and nursing homes. This is why the activities
of Korean companies in Kazakhstan have a direct bearing on the development of Korean Studies. It is worth noting that the size of Japanese companies and organizations in Almaty is absolutely smaller than that of Korean companies. In the situation where the internal support is still insignificant, the presence of a large number of Korean companies is a great comfort to the students majoring Korean Studies. Various events, scholarship support from Korean companies have a little effect on the career problems.

Diversification of Korean Wave content and sustainable effect

In Kazakhstan, the influence of “Korean Wave” is still strong. Since the MBC drama “Ju-mong” which was broadcast on the Kazakhstan national broadcaster ‘Kazakhstan TV’ in 2009, the Korean Wave in Kazakhstan has been transformed into various forms. The content of drama, movie, and music has flowed into the Korean Wave with the architectural and medical Korean Wave. Thanks to it, there is always a glimpse of the sights within the Oriental School. Students use the Korean greeting as a basic language and see the drama and broadcasting of Korea in almost real time on the Internet and talk about these even if who are not from Department of the Far East (Korean Studies). Korea’s medical technology has also had a considerable impact on Kazakhstan’s medical industry, and medical tourism companies have been bustling around here and there and there are not many ways to find Korea for treatment. In the case of Al-Farabi KazNU, medical cooperation has been continued with Gangnam Severance Hospital and Seoul National University Hospital since the establishment of the medical department in 2016 with the final goal of establishing a university hospital. And Korean medical institutions are continuing to enter Kazakhstan as a result of the medical Korean wave. In addition to the existing Seoul dentistry, pine oriental medicine, and Hansol medical center, the Chung Yeon Medical Foundation (Dongbang Medical Center) in Daegu has recently been active. In the year 2017, Chung Yeon Medical Foundation has been conducting short-term medical care at the Nova Hospital in Almaty city. In the second half of 2017, it has signed an MOU with the Nova Medical Center in Kazakhstan. Although the Korean Wave cannot be a direct factor in the development of Korean Studies, it is obvious that it has at least contributed a considerable role and contribution to attracting the Korean Studies boom and leading the atmosphere. This is a part that can be directly experienced in Korean Studies field.

The Korean Wave in Kazakhstan is not likely to be easily dismissed as long as the conditions set above are maintained. As a result, it will lead to positive developments in the Department. However, in spite of these favorable circumstances, there are a few challenges that Korean Studies in Kazakhstan needs to address and resolve in order for the development of genuine progress:

Expanding the field of Korean studies and cultivating human resources

Currently, Korean Studies or Korean language courses are open to more than 10 educational institutions, including Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Kazakh Ablai Khan University of International Relations and World Languages and L.N.Gumilyov Eurasian National University. However although the Korean Studies field has passed through a not short period, there is still a problem that the field is not balanced in terms of education. In addition, lectures are currently being conducted at various universities in Kazakhstan focusing on the field of language (Korean). Even though Korean literature and Korean history are important areas of Korean Studies, they are still out of the center. At present, these fields are found to be relatively inferior to the language (Korean) field in all aspects such as lecture manpower, teaching materials, lecture time and quality. In addition to this problem, there is also a shortage of specialists who can handle Korean literature and Korean history. Although there are instructors who majored similar majors, it is not a major subject of Korean literature or Korean history, so there is a limit to transfer quality knowledge. The enlargement of the research field and the expansion of the professional manpower are considered to be one of the urgent problems to be resolved in the field of Korean Studies in Kazakhstan (Department of the Far East(Korean Studies) is carrying out a master’s program in Korean literature through a Seed project of Korean studies (through studying in a graduate school in Korea) and plan to cover the shortage of Korean literature professionals).

Training and expansion of master-doctoral level professional manpower

Throughout the early 2000s, changes have taken place in the graduate program and degree system in Kazakhstan. Existing five-year university course (undergraduate-3 years, master’s course-2 years), three-year Candidate course (semi-doctor) and the doctoral course
you will receive after a certain period went out of force and degree is granted under the new interdisciplinary system (Currently, educational system was reorganized into a Western-style undergraduate course (4 years), a master’s course (2 years), and a PhD course (3 years)). Under the Soviet-style system, lectures were possible to teach at universities with a five-year course, and academic activities were carried out. Currently many instructors have lectures at universities with a five-year undergraduate-master’s degree in CIS academia or researchers who hold only master’s degrees and lectures under the changed system since the early 2000s are in the majority of the department. Whether under an existing system or under a new system, the problem is that there is a shortage of doctoral staff. This is the reality that Kazakh academics are facing today, and this is also the same difficulty in Korean Studies. In reality, the lack of a doctoral level of staff makes up for the difficulty in carrying out quality education for graduate and postgraduate students. The training of doctoral level personnel in graduate schools is an urgent issue, and it seems that quicker realistic alternatives and countermeasures are needed.

**Improving the qualification of teachers (master degree) through customized support**

After graduating from undergraduate studies, it is practically impossible to study at one’s own expense in a master’s or doctoral program in Korea and it is hard to find. As mentioned above, there are more masters-level instructors in Department of the Far East (Korean Studies) than in the doctoral level. Some of them hope to continue their Ph.D. in Kazakhstan or in Korea, but this is also not realistic. Therefore, in order to develop the Korean Studies in Kazakhstan, there is a need to regularly provide or introduce a practical qualification improvement program (training format) targeting these master-level lecturers (including the field of Korean history and literature). Through this, it is necessary to maintain and improve the quality and quantity of master-level instructors, and ultimately to empower and motivate them to lead to the advancement of doctoral programs.

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