

ABSTRAK

Ketimpangan akses terhadap pendidikan di Korea Selatan merupakan fenomena yang umum terjadi di Korea Selatan kontemporer. Ketimpangan ini dimanifestasikan melalui kapitalisasi pendidikan; institusionalisasi *private tutoring* sebagai solusi alternatif bagi tingginya kompetisi dalam seleksi universitas di Korea Selatan. Menawarkan persiapan belajar berbayar bagi pelajar yang hendak mengikuti seleksi universitas di Korea Selatan, *private tutoring* hanya bisa diakses oleh pelajar yang berasal dari keluarga dengan kapasitas ekonomi yang memadai. Adapun keberadaan *private tutoring* merupakan konsekuensi dari perluasan peran pendidikan di Korea Selatan; dari sebatas alat untuk mempertahankan status sosial hingga menjadi basis kompetisi mendapatkan pekerjaan. Perluasan peran tersebut turut dibentuk melalui intervensi Amerika Serikat dalam proses pembangunan negara bangsa di Korea Selatan yang mencakup perumusan kerangka *Mutual Defense Treaty* 1953, restrukturisasi ekonomi Korea Selatan ke arah global, hingga neoliberalisasi kebijakan pendidikan Korea Selatan. Dengan demikian, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melihat bagaimana hubungan antara Amerika Serikat dan Korea Selatan berpengaruh terhadap ketimpangan akses terhadap pendidikan di Korea Selatan kontemporer.

Kata Kunci: Ketimpangan Akses, Kapitalisasi, Pendidikan, Korea Selatan, Amerika Serikat, Imperialisme, Hegemoni

ABSTRACT

Inequality of access towards education in South Korea is a common phenomenon in contemporary South Korea. This inequality is manifested through the capitalization of education; institutionalization of private tutoring as an alternative solution for high competition in university selection in South Korea. Offering paid study preparation for students who wish to take part in university selection in South Korea, private tutoring can only be accessed by students who come from families with adequate economic capacity. The existence of private tutoring is a consequence of the expansion of the role of education in South Korea; from being a tool to maintain social status to a basis for competition to get a job. The expansion of this role was also formed through the intervention of the United States in the nation-state building process in South Korea which included the formulation of the 1953 Mutual Defense Treaty framework, South Korea's economic restructuring in a global direction, and the neoliberalization of South Korean education policies. Thus, this study aims to see how the relationship between the United States and South Korea influences the inequality of access towards education in contemporary South Korea.

Keywords: Inequality of Access, Capitalization, Education, South Korea, United States, Imperialism, Hegemony