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研究課題名（和文）New Academic Generation in Neoliberal Policy Context in Korea and Japan

研究課題名（英文）New Academic Generation in Neoliberal Policy Context in Korea and Japan

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研究成果の概要（和文）：本研究は、現在の新自由主義政策下において、喫緊の課題への取組、将来に向けてのキャリアプラン形成、研究活動に従事する若手研究者について、比較手法により調査することを目的としている。本研究により、若手研究者の具体的課題への取組の事例について、本邦及び韓国とで比較できる基礎情報を収集、整理することができた。なお、これらの成果は既に国際学会において6回発表され、査読付き国際SSCI文献2本へ投稿されている。

研究成果の学術的意義や社会的意義

本研究により、言説を超えた実証分析を通して新自由主義政策が若手研究者に及ぼす影響を検討することができた。特に、女性及び外国人若手研究者は研究環境を整えるまでが困難である傾向が存することがわかり、同時に新自由主義においてはこの点を当然視し社会的背景で説明できるとしたことへの新たな研究課題を生むこととなった。本研究を通して若手研究者が直面している現状を理解し、学术界へ若手を参画させる方法の模索に寄ることができた。

研究成果の概要（英文）：The purpose of this study is to explore the new academic generation in the context of neoliberal policy focusing on current challenges, future career plans and academic activities with comparative perspective. Through empirical approaches, this research provided the foundation to understand challenges of junior academics and to compare Japanese case with Korea one. The main findings of this research were presented six times in international conferences and two papers have been submitted to international peer refereed SSCI indexed journals.

研究分野：教育社会学

キーワード：junior academic neoliberalism Japan Korea

様式 C - 19、F - 19 - 1、Z - 19、CK - 19 (共通)

#### 1 . 研究開始当初の背景

Higher education in Japan has radically changed since the 1990s; the Japanese government has tried to use market ideas and strategies to implement reforms, and Japanese national universities have turned to corporatized universities since 2004 (Mok, 2006). The historical context, combination of geopolitical factors specific to an Asian country, Confucian cultural aspects, and unique features caused by rapid economic development and bureaucratic government have also influenced the Korean higher education system. Korean Universities were established and developed during the Colonial Empire of Japan and the US Military Government in Korea. As a result, Korean universities show the features of both US and Japanese colleges. However, streams of neoliberalism in the public sector, in particular, caused a large change in the 1990s.

The neoliberal reforms of the 1990s brought huge changes to academics in Korean and Japanese universities. The reforms targeted greater efficiency and competitiveness in higher education through performance based management. Based on these reforms, academic society dramatically changing and lives of academics are totally different from in past periods. The academic employment status is fragmented and less secured and the pressure for publication and job stress is continually increasing (Bentley et al., 2013; Shin & Jung, 2014). Even there are some of empirical evidence that the reforms have not improved organization effectiveness, nonetheless, there are some signs of positive change in Korea from the neoliberal reforms in higher education (Shin, 2011). The academics pay more attention to their performance and social contributions; they share their research outputs with their international colleagues; and they try to make an open academic culture than a closed one (Shin et al., 2015). Therefore, one of key issues is how the junior academics in Korea and Japan combines with these positive changes to the demanding academics work situation which is in neoliberal policy context.

Neoliberal ideas have been institutionalized in higher education through government policy in both Japan and Korea, and institutional coherence has impacted universities and academics. Thus, it is essential to explore how neoliberal policy has influenced higher education, especially junior academics, and how the experiences of Korean and Japanese academics differ or are similar in this context.

#### 2 . 研究の目的

The purpose of this study was to explore the new academic generation in the context of neoliberal policy based on personal characteristics, educational background, and activities with comparative perspective. This study mainly focused on the academic activities and experiences of junior academics in Japan and Korea, because academics in both countries are facing similar environments in which the number of school-aged students is reducing, governance is changing from state-controlled to market-driven, and high-quality higher education needs to be guaranteed in the competitive global society.

#### 3 . 研究の方法

This study employed various analytical methods including document analysis, quantitative analyses of data, and qualitative analyses based on in-depth interviews. Furthermore, the research will cover the academics' backgrounds, career, and experiences before and after their employment.

##### ○ Quantitative approach

For this study, the survey was conducted with a national level survey which is Academic Profession in Knowledge Society. The main questions for junior academics are related their stress, experiences, current work condition, future career plans, and their academic activities.

##### ○ Qualitative approach

To compare the junior academics in Korea and Japan, in-depth interviews will be conducted for interpretation and supplementation. The interviewees will be selected by considering their personal characteristics, academic fields, type of institution, and academic experiences.

#### 4 . 研究成果

According to the survey results, both male and female junior academics had difficulties to get the stable academic jobs and the currently the positions which are newly created were mostly contract based and teaching focused or administration oriented. Therefore, they had high stress and anxiety about their status and future career. These phenomena were same in Japanese and Korean universities. In addition, the results from qualitative research about junior academics in both countries, female academics expressed and experienced disadvantages of employment and academic activities. Especially, the emphasis of research achievement and networks for academic career has been getting stronger under the

neoliberal academic culture and situation. These main findings of this project were presented five times in international conferences and two papers have been submitted to international peer refereed SSCI indexed journals.

## 5 . 主な発表論文等

〔雑誌論文〕(計 2 件)

Brotherhood, T., Hammond, C., & Kim, Y. (Accepted). Towards an actor-centred typology of internationalisation: A study of junior international faculty in Japanese universities.  
Kim, Y. & Kim, S. (Under review). Being an Academic: Junior Female Academics in Korea in the Current Neoliberal and Patriarchal Context.

〔学会発表〕(計 6 件)

Kim, Y., Hammond, C., & Brotherhood, T. (2018. Oct.) Considering nationality and tenure in the academic experiences and aspirations of international junior faculty at Japanese universities. (6th Global Higher Education Forum 2018 GHEF 6.0, “Thriving for Knowledge, Industry and Humanity in a Dynamic Higher Education Ecosystem”, Le Meridien Hotel Putrajaya, Putrajaya, Malaysia, 8-10 Oct.)

Kim, Y. & Kim, S. (2018. Sep.) Being an academic: Junior female academics in Korea in the current neoliberal context of higher education (The 6th International Conference of Academic Identity, “The Peaceful University: aspirations for academic futures-compassion, generosity, imagination, and creation”, Hiroshima University, Hiroshima, Japan, 19-21 Sep.)

Kim, Y., Brotherhood, T., & Hammond, C. (2018. Sep.) The academic identity of international junior faculty at Japanese universities: the importance of regional origin and tenure status (The 6th International Conference of Academic Identity, “The Peaceful University: aspirations for academic futures-compassion, generosity, imagination, and creation”, Hiroshima University, Hiroshima, Japan, 19-21 Sep.)

Kim, Y. (2018. Aug.) Research activities of junior academics in Japan: focusing on collaboration and publication (2018 Annual the European Higher Education Society Forum, “Competition, Collaboration, & Complementarity in Higher Education”, Central European University, Budapest, Hungary, 24-29 Aug.)

Kim, Y. & Sato, M. (2018. Jun.) Exploring junior female academics in Japan and Korea focusing on the nexus of their academic and personal lives (21st Annual Conference of Japanese Association of Higher Education Research, 2-3 Jun.) 若手女性教員の経験と熟達に関する探求: 日本と韓国の比較を通じて (日本高等教育学会第 21 回大会, 桜美林大学, Tokyo, 2018 年 6 月 2 日(土)~3 日(日))

Kim, Y. (2018. Mar.) Japanese and Korean junior academics in neoliberal policy context (62nd Annual Conference of Comparative and International Education Society “Re-Mapping Global Education: South-North Dialogue”, Hilton Reforma Mexico City & Fiesta Inn Centro Histórico & Museo de Arte Popular, Mexico City, Mexico, 25-29 Mar.)

〔図書〕(計 0 件)

〔産業財産権〕

出願状況 (計 0 件)

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〔その他〕  
ホームページ等

## 6. 研究組織

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### (2) 研究協力者

研究協力者氏名：none

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