

Spatial Renovation of Education in Korea

public and private

Se-bi Yang | Sungshin Women's University



See storymap here

Intro

As the COVID-19 hit the world in 2020, our lives have changed completely different. Among them, students are the absolute ones who suffered with the most damage. Online learning, which emerged as spatial aggregation became difficult, showed great limitations of learning in traditional, vertical, and unilateral content delivery methods. The biggest limitation of online learning is that **physical control of space is no longer possible**. As a result, this has led to a decline in the quality of education, and offline classes are essential though. Then, let's think about the fundamental reason. Why couldn't children go to school after COVID-19? The reason is simple. This is because schools in large cities have too high spatial density and the number of students is supersaturated, so the risk of infection with COVID-19 was much higher. Therefore, this study aims to propose innovation in physical space that can solve these problems and suggest a new system that allows students to participate in classes more actively online.



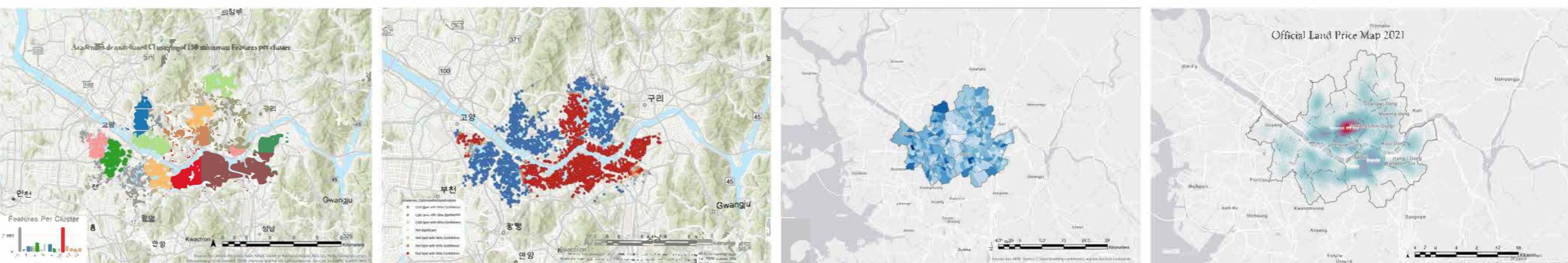
Traditional Classroom
VS
Online Learning

Academies and Apartments

In South Korea, there is a special type of education system, which is private academy. Due to the nature of East Asian cultures with high educational enthusiasm, the size of the Korean private education market is growing every year. Due to this high enthusiasm for education, it can be seen that areas with large school districts maintain high land prices even if they are somewhat old areas.

In order to show you the relationship between academics and apartment distribution, I made these maps with the standard below

- Areas where form clusters of academies
- Areas where show hot spots of academy distribution
- Areas where have high land price
- Areas where have high population density



As we can see the high correlation between high-land price area and academical distribution above the graph, we can end up to the conclusion that ...

"Korean education area's distribution relies too much on private education, even more than public schools"

Education and Income

This is an actual problem when it comes to the problem of fair chance. However, the real problem came after COVID-19, when many students around the world had to take classes online. However, the biggest problem was for low-income families who had difficulty receiving private education. In the case of students who couldn't afford additional private education, the average educational background got lower than in previous years due to the lack of public education during the period.

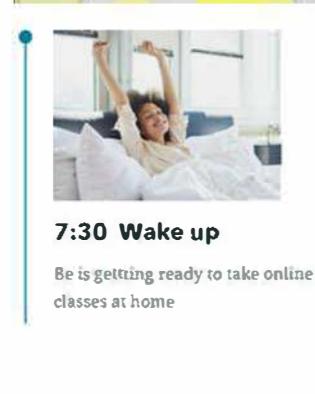
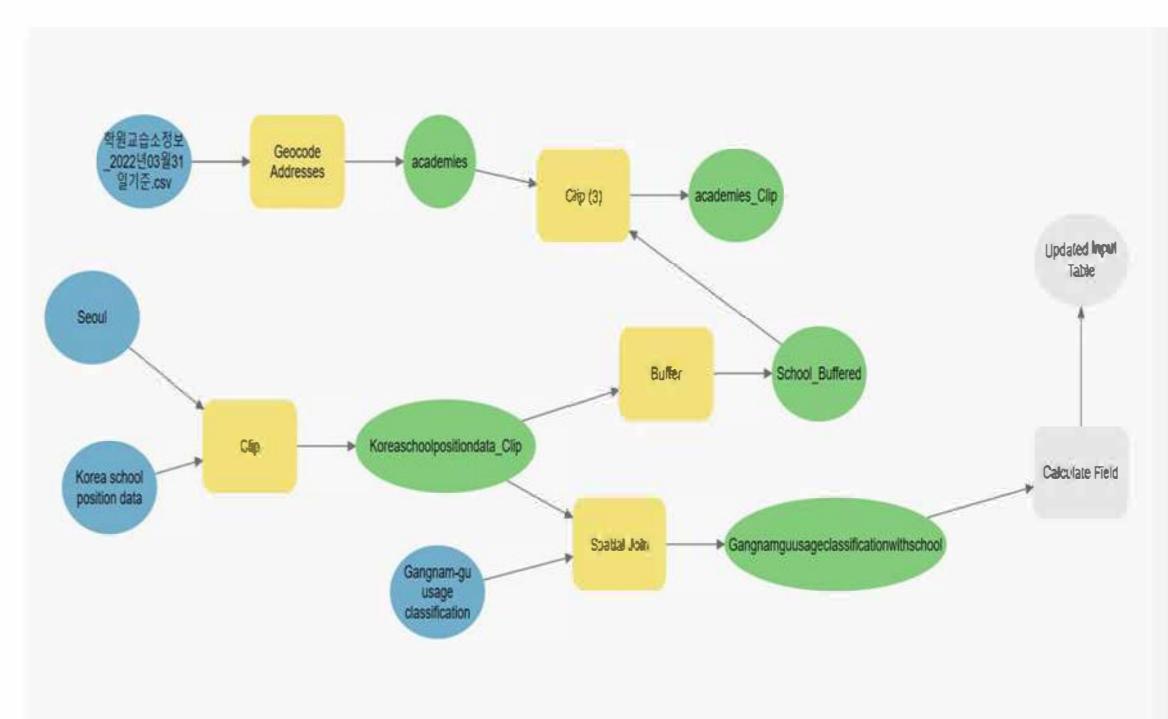
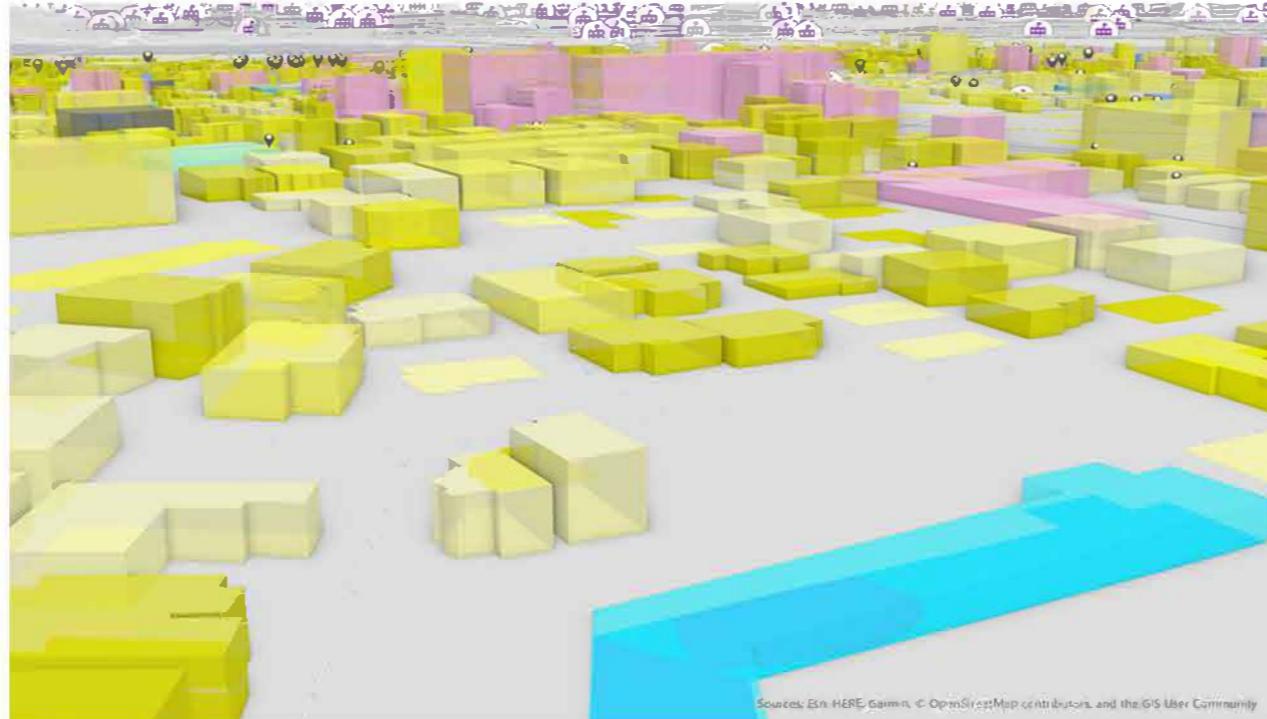
Then, why don't we just split these huge schools into several small schools and reduce the probability of infection?

If this method is adopted, one unit of big space, which is currently a school now, should be separated into several small spaces. The private education space, which are academies, is a space that is abandoned during the day and used only at night, and the school is a space that is used only during the day and not used at night. Therefore, in public education, the government could sign an agreement with local government, and academies could adopt a method of separating and deploying school children to vacant academies that are not used during the day.

In addition, the era of online education has begun due to COVID-19. In the case of online education, it acts as an advantage in that learners are not restricted by time and space. Therefore, mixing online and offline classes in the future will make it more customized and more effective for students. For example, if a school with 3,000 students is divided into 30 different academies and placed 100 students, the probability of infection will be reduced to 1/30. When face-to-face classes are needed, each can apply for and listen to the classes they want in different academy spaces registered around the school, and each can learn in a separate non-face-to-face class space. In the case of young children, after each class, they can pick up students while traveling through each separate educational space by school bus.

Simulation

This is a Persona of a high school student named Be..who is interested in Urban Design, wills to go university as Geography major..



Conclusion

As we can see, We don't have to trap students in a huge single space called "school", where physical limitations are inevitably present. The concept of **space separation** due to COVID-19 and new online education, as well as growing metaverse and virtual spaces, can merge various dimensions of space to enter **a more flexible and customized education era**, and I believe this will lead the new era and nurture talent.