THE DEVELOPMENT AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MODERN CADASTRAL EDUCATION IN KOREA

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ABSTRACT

The cadastral education in Korea has developed as the education and training of special purpose from the national land management point of view. So, the goal and growth of cadastral education have been closely related to the cadastral development plans and demands of the government authorities. This paper intends to investigate the development and characteristics of the modern cadastral education in Korea, in relation to the change of cadastral systems. Also, this paper includes the in-depth analysis on the characteristics and differences of the cadastral courses in two-year colleges and universities. In this part, Myongji College and Chongju University are selected in order to make a comparative analysis between college and university for the period 1991-2001. And the curriculums of the two departments are divided into five categories: cadastre, surveying, cadastral computerization, urban & real estate, and law.

The modern cadastral education has been developed continuously during the last 20th century. The early education was mainly short-term technical training for executing the national surveying projects. The core of cadastral education was transferred to college and university education in the 1970’s as a turning point. Since that, the national affairs of cadastre and the demand of cadastral experts have been increased, so the cadastral courses have been opened at high-level educational institutes with the active support of the Ministry of Government Administration and Home Affairs. The two-year cadastral course was firstly established in Myongji College in 1976. The field of cadastral education has been developed rapidly both in quantity and quality. Nowadays, the professional theories and technical practices on cadastre are educated in 11 two-year colleges and 4 universities. Recently the changes of cadastral affairs and system are accompanied with the reformation of cadastral education. For the purpose of preparing for the national projects such as the computerization of cadastral affairs, the cadastral resurveying project and the construction of Parcel-Based Land Information System(PBLIS), each department of cadastre has changed its name, educational section, educational program and curriculum. The names of the existing departments of cadastre were changed from cadastre to the information-related names such as Cadastral Information, Cadastral Information Engineering, and Construction Information. This phenomenon means that the nature of cadastral education and cadastral affairs is transformed to the application of information or informatics. And the educational section of many cadastral courses in colleges has been changed from section of social science to section of engineering or construction. Obviously, this tendency was also appeared in the names of the newly established departments of cadastre in the late 1990's. Many of them took Land Information Management, Cadastral Information, and Geoinformatics as the name of department.
But, because the educational goal of college is to produce the mid-level technicians equipped with practical ability, the educational program and the curriculum of colleges are different from those of universities. The educational goal of the department of Cadastral Information in Myongji College is to produce the mid-level technicians who will be engaged in the fields of the cadastral and land information management. On the other hand, that of the department of Land Administration in Chongju University is to produce cadastral professionals and experts equipped with the theory and the practical ability to analyze and solve the various problems related to land. This difference between the two is reflected on their curriculum and its change. The department of Cadastral Information in Myongji College provides the curriculums that are focused on obtaining the national technical certificates and on improving the practical ability of cadastral and land information processing. Therefore, the proportion of the surveying sector required to the acquisition of qualification and cadastral technique is 44.2%, and that of computer sector for land information processing is 17.4%. These sectors form two thirds of total subjects. The department of Land Administration in Chongju University provides the curriculums that are focused on the principle of cadastre and real estate, land use, urban information, cadastral surveying. Because it intends to set up cadastre as the integrated and applied social science, the urban & real estates sector occupies 37.4% of total subjects. And the proportion of the law sector related to cadastre is higher than that of Myongji College. Analyzing the changes of curriculum of the two departments during last decade, the proportion of computer sector has been increased in all. The change of that results from opening the subjects related to cadastral computerization such as LIS/GIS, GPS, Digital Mapping, Graphic Information Processing, Spatial Database Management etc. This result also means that cadastral education has positively accepted the demand of practical field from the viewpoint of school and industry(practical field) cooperation.

Finally, in the 21st century or advanced information society, the educational goal and curriculum of cadastral course should be more focused on not only the cadastral development plan of government authorities but also the land information management using advanced technique and equipment. And it will be necessary that the broad supporting system of cadastral education and the interdisciplinary researches should be activated in order to set up cadastre as the comprehensive and integrated science.

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