

# Research

## History:

- Korea was considered its own independent nation under the Japanese rule in 1950. Five years later, the peninsula was officially annexed.
- During World War II the northern Korea was under Soviet-sponsored communist control while South Korea was under Republican control.

## Culture:

- Culture
  - Religious Freedom: Citizens are given religious choice and are not restrained by the government.
    - Protestant 19.7%
    - Buddhist 15.5%
    - Catholic 7.9%
    - None or Other 56.9%
  - Family: Important aspect of South Korean lifestyle and believe men are responsible to care for the family.
- Government: Presidential Republic
- Language: People are referred by comparison in age or in hierarchical status. Some terminologies derive from English and Chinese.
- Architecture
  - Most futuristic designs are inspired by Western art styles and apply the minimalist aspect in the design.  
<https://www.britannica.com/art/Korean-architecture#ref283469>
  - Hanoks - Traditional Korean houses based off Chinese and Japanese architectural styles. Korean architects formulate modern architectures base off the Hanoks design.  
<https://www.cnn.com/style/article/korean-traditional-hanok/index.html>
- Social Standards & Interactions
  - Class position is often associated with education attainment. However wealth and family relations also contribute social standing. Higher position individuals are addressed in a fitting manner.
  - Gender Equality: Constitutional
  - Society is partially dominated by male guidance, however social organizations are influenced by age and gender.

## North Korea

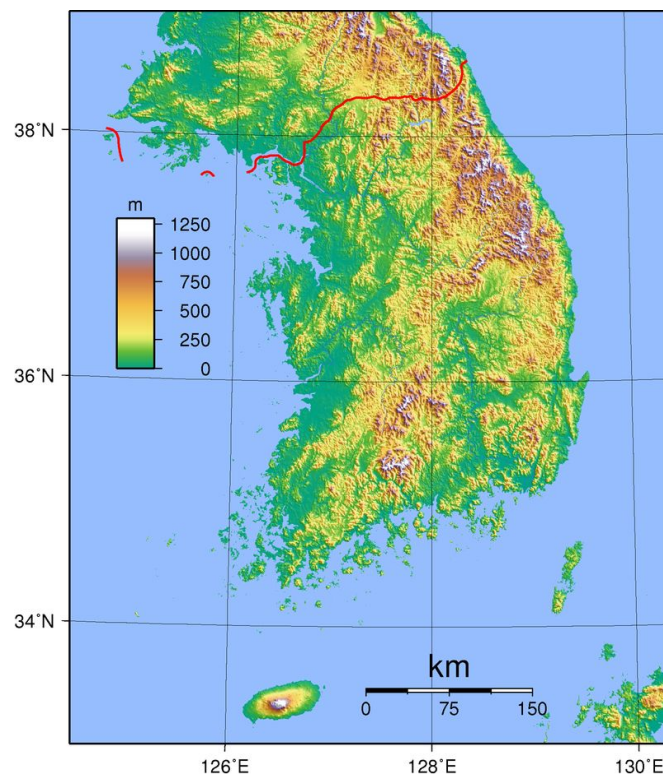
- Culture
  - Government respect: People of North Korea are required to bow before the actual leaders or representations of the leader.
  - Sort of Freedom of religion: People allowed to follow or not follow a religion, however people must respect and idolized the dictator Kim Jong il.
- Foreign Restraints: Any individuals visiting North Korea are required to have minders (an issued guide) on them and are not allowed to have access to technology.
- Government
  - Totalitarianism
  - Socialist/brutalist
- Lifestyle: Limited resources and result to discarded materials. Families are paid less than \$5 to supply their family.
- Architecture
  - The architectural monuments in NK are considered socialist and brutalist, making the architecture considered that
  - Futuristic skyscrapers meet socialist monuments in the architecture of North Korea
    - <https://www.nationalreview.com/photos/north-korean-architecture/#slide-1>
  - Buildings are base on blunt geometry like cubes and pyramids
  - Most structure are built with linear design and arrangement
  - Majority of the city is built with concrete since it's a cheaper material and importing steel is expensive.  
<https://www.cnn.com/style/article/calvin-chua-north-korean-architecture/index.html>
- Social Standards & Interactions
  - Citizens have lack of equality and are not granted power that is equal or beyond the dictator. People are “with us”, are recognized to personally be loyal to the Kim Jong-il and his regime.  
<https://www.brookings.edu/testimonies/political-classification-and-social-structure-in-north-korea/>

## DMZ:

- Site near the 3rd tunnel of Aggression, which leads to Seoul
- Environment

- Span of the zone is approximately 155 miles
- The Han River, passes through the DMZ in multiple locations
  - More wildlife resides in the rivers
- Taebaek mountains, runs along the eastern end of the DMZ
- Beyond the patrol stations and the Joint security system/zone the rest of the landscape is normal
- End of either side by ocean, Yellow Sea on the left and Sea of Japan to the right

[http://www.architectural-models.info/scale\\_guide.asp](http://www.architectural-models.info/scale_guide.asp)



[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geography\\_of\\_Korea#/media/File:South\\_Korea\\_Topography.png](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geography_of_Korea#/media/File:South_Korea_Topography.png)

- Panmunjom
  - Village in the DMZ
  - “Truce Village”
  - Administered by United Nations
  - Tourists to the southern side are given ample warning against actions that could antagonise the North Korean soldiers before they cautiously begin capturing snapshots of the division.
- Taesung Village

- Only area within the DMZ in which people live
  - Need troop escorts to go places(aka. Go to fields and things due to landmines and other dangers)
  - Contains farms, a church, homes, and a tiny theatre
  - Also called the Freedom Village
  -
- War
  - Landmines reside across the DMZ-need patrols to help navigate the area
  - Because of the recent summit Loudspeakers bursting propaganda stopped playing, however they have stopped once before and it could happen again
  - Troops along both sides of the DMZ, including allied troops
  - Patrol stations spread across the DMZ
  - Barbed wire fencing
- Wildlife
  - Many endangered species live in the zone due to the limited amount of human contact



[https://www.koreadmztour.com/dmz/dmz\\_1\\_0.asp](https://www.koreadmztour.com/dmz/dmz_1_0.asp)

- Wildlife Protection:
  - North and South Korea collaborating to help keep the DMZ a wildlife safe haven

- Applied for a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve recognition
- Major bird migration
- 110 million of landmines exist in the ground today
- In order to removed requires precision and careful acting
- The Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) has taken on a leading role in the clearing of land mines
- The Norwegian People's Aid teamed up with Design Without Borders, Kobe
- Design and Rofi to explore better and safer solutions for the mine clearing work. After a year of research they found several areas of improvement in the ergonomics, safety and efficiency of the protective equipment that had been used. <https://www.innovasjon Norge.no/en/start-page/noreps/cases-test/rofi/>

### **Kaesong:**

- With its topography, climate and soil, Kaesong has advantageous natural conditions for agricultural productions. The water supply system is established with 18 reservoirs, including Songdo Reservoir, built for agricultural advances and about 150 pumping stations as well as hundreds of dammed pools. The cultivated land accounts for 27% of Kaesong's area. Rice, maize, soybeans, wheat, and barley are the main crops. Among them, rice production accounts for 60% of the whole grain production, and Kaepung and Panmun are the two primary regions, producing more than 70% of the rice production. In addition, vegetable and fruit cultivation including peach, apple and persimmon, livestock farming, and sericulture are active. Peach is a local specialty of Kaesong, especially white peach, which accounts for more than 25% of the total fruit production. The counties of Kaepung-gun and Panmun-gun are also known for cultivating the quality Korean ginseng called Goryeo Insam
- Kaesong is DPRK's light industry centre. The urban district is equipped with a jewel processing factory, ginseng processing factory and an embroidery factory.[citation needed] Since the Goryeo period, Kaesong had been a center of handcrafts such as Goryeo ware and commerce while the textile industry has been the primary business along with the production of grocery goods, daily general goods, and ginseng products after the division into the two states. The food processing industry ranks next to the textile business, mainly producing jang (soybean-based condiments), oil, canned foods, alcoholic beverages, soft drinks and others. In addition, resin, timber, handicrafts, pottery, shoes, school supplies,
- musical instruments, glass, agricultural machines and tractor repair.