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Research on Educational Value and Management Paths From The Perspective of Space Design

Jie Xu

Philippine Christian University, Philippines

Abstract

In today's society, education is not only a process of transferring knowledge, but also a comprehensive concern for students' growth. As an important place for students to grow, the space design of schools is not only related to efficient study and work, but also profoundly affects students' emotional experience, interpersonal relationships, creative thinking, and future comprehensive literacy. This study aims to explore in depth how school space affects educational value from the perspective of space design, and how to conduct scientific management in this context, so as to provide more specific and practical suggestions for schools. Campus space is designed to provide an environment conducive to student learning, development and growth. Good space design can not only meet teaching needs, but also stimulate students' creativity, cultivate social skills and create a positive learning atmosphere. This article will explore the key elements of campus space design around classroom design, shared space planning, green landscape and digital technology application.

Keywords

Space design, Educational value, Management path.

1. Introduction

With the continuous evolution of educational concepts and changes in social development, education is no longer limited to imparting knowledge, but pays more attention to students' all-round development and personality growth. In this context, school space design, as an important means to shape the learning environment and promote education, has attracted widespread attention and research.

This study aims to deeply explore how school education space affects students' development from the perspective of space design, and propose corresponding management paths. We will discuss the impact of space design on educational value, the potential role of different types of design on student growth, and effective management strategies.

Through research on the relationship between educational space design and education, we hope to gain an in-depth understanding of the impact of different design types on students' learning, social interaction and health, and provide more effective solutions and guidance for school space design and management to promote the all-round development of students. and improvement of education quality. This study not only focuses on theoretical discussion, but also focuses on the analysis of practical cases and the feasibility of management paths, aiming to provide more scientific and practical guidance and decision-making basis for school space design.

In this context, this study will conduct in-depth research and discussion on the educational value and management path from the perspective of space design, provide new perspectives and inspirations for scholars, managers and practitioners in the field of education, and promote the design and education of educational space. Better integration and development of human goals.

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2. Theoretical Basis of Educational Space design Section Headings

The theoretical basis of educational space design covers theoretical support in multiple fields, mainly including the following aspects:

Environmental Psychology Theory: Environmental psychology explores the interrelationship between people and their environment, especially how the environment affects an individual's behavior, emotions, and cognition. Educational space design strives to create learning environments that stimulate students' interest in learning and positive emotions by applying the principles of environmental psychology.

Built environment and learning theory: This theory explores how the built environment affects human learning and cognition. Through appropriate spatial layout, lighting, color and material selection, educational spaces can create an environment that is more conducive to student concentration and learning.

Multiple Intelligence Theory: Multiple intelligence theory believes that each student has different intelligence types and learning styles. In the design of educational space, taking into account the theory of multiple intelligences means that designers should create diverse learning areas and activity spaces to meet the learning needs and development potential of different students.

Social Constructivist Theory: Social constructivist theory holds that knowledge is constructed through social interaction and interaction. Therefore, the design of educational space needs to take into account the promotion of cooperation, interaction and socialization among students, and create conditions for knowledge sharing and team learning.

Affective Learning Theory: Affective learning theory emphasizes the importance of emotion to learning[1]. The design of educational space should take into account the creation of a warm, safe and pleasant learning atmosphere, which will help cultivate students' positive emotions and improve the learning effect and experience.

Based on the above theoretical basis, educational space design needs to start from the perspective of learners, consider their needs, personality, learning styles and emotional experiences, and create a design that can promote students' all-round development and learning effects through creativity, flexibility and a design that meets teaching objectives. Enhanced learning environment.

3. The Relationship Between Space Design and Educational Value

3.1. Explore the potential impact of different types of space design on educational effects

Different types of space design have potentially different impacts on the educational effect[2]. Here are several common types of space design and discuss their potential impact on the educational effect:

3.1.1. Open classroom design

Potential impact: Open classroom design helps break the constraints of traditional classrooms and provide a more free and flexible learning environment[3]. It can stimulate students' desire for exploration and independent learning ability, and promote students' creative thinking and cooperative spirit. Students in such an environment are more likely to interact and communicate more closely with teachers and classmates.

3.1.2. Natural light and green environment design

Potential impact: Making full use of natural light and green plants in the design will help create a comfortable and peaceful learning atmosphere and improve students' learning enthusiasm

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and attention. This design may help reduce students' stress and anxiety and promote their physical and mental health.

3.1.3. Multifunctional activity room and free exploration area

Potential Impact: Designing multi-purpose activity rooms and free exploration areas encourages students to engage in independent learning and exploration. This flexible design stimulates students' curiosity and creativity and helps cultivate students' independent thinking and problem-solving abilities[4].

The potential impact of different types of space design on educational outcomes varies depending on the specific design and implementation. In summary, a space design that comprehensively considers learner needs, has flexible and diverse designs, and supports teaching methods is more likely to have a positive impact on students' comprehensive development and educational outcomes[5].

3.2. Analyze the stimulation of students' creativity and independent learning by innovative design

Innovative design in educational spaces can have a positive stimulating effect on students' creativity and independent learning abilities. The following is the impact of innovative design on stimulating students' creativity and independent learning.

3.2.1. Stimulation of creativity

Inspiring environment design: Innovative design can break traditional learning models and restrictions and create an inspiring learning environment. For example, designers can use color[6], layout, and decorative elements to create engaging spaces that spark curiosity and creativity in students, prompting them to see problems from different perspectives and come up with unique solutions.

Encourage exploration and practice: Innovative design can include providing a variety of tools, equipment, and materials to encourage students to explore and experiment freely[7]. This space for free exploration inspires students' practical spirit and makes them more likely to try new ideas and creativity, thereby cultivating and developing their creative thinking.

3.2.2. Cultivation of independent learning ability

Flexibility and autonomy: Innovative design creates a more flexible and autonomous learning environment[8]. For example, the open space design allows students to choose their own learning location and method, helping to stimulate their self-management and learning initiative.

Personalized learning experience: Through innovative design, more diverse learning resources and scenarios can be provided to meet students' personalized learning needs. This personalized learning experience stimulates students' learning interest and enthusiasm, and promotes their ability and motivation to learn independently.

3.2.3. Cultivation of interdisciplinary and comprehensive thinking

Interdisciplinary Design: Innovative design can promote the development of interdisciplinary learning and thinking. Designers can break the boundaries of traditional disciplines, create spaces that integrate elements from multiple disciplines, and stimulate the development of students' interdisciplinary thinking and innovation abilities.

Project-based learning environment: Innovative design can support the implementation of project-based learning and provide students with inquiry-based learning opportunities. This learning environment encourages students to collaborate across disciplines and think comprehensively, developing their ability to solve real-world problems.

In general, innovative design can provide students with a more inspiring and autonomous learning environment, thereby stimulating the development of their creativity, independent

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learning ability and comprehensive thinking ability. This design can better promote the overall development of students and provide the necessary thinking and ability foundation for facing complex challenges in the future.

3.3. Investigate the impact of social space design on students' social skills and teamwork

Positive effect. Here's how it might impact students' social skills and teamwork

3.3.1. Promote the development of social skills

Create social opportunities: Social space design can create a variety of social scenarios, such as shared learning areas, group discussion areas or casual social areas. Such a design encourages communication and interaction among students, provides more opportunities for social communication, and helps develop their communicative abilities and social skills.

Assist in building interpersonal relationships: In these designed spaces, students can more easily meet new classmates, expand their social circles, and develop communication and interpersonal skills among more diverse groups of people.

3.3.2. Promote teamwork

Shared learning area design: The design of social space encourages students to study and discuss collectively. Shared study areas may promote teamwork and collaboration, making it easier for students to form study groups to explore problems and learn from each other.

Group activity area design: Designers can provide students with dedicated group activity areas to promote group cooperation and team projects. Such a design can exercise students' teamwork, leadership and problem-solving abilities.

3.3.3. Cultivate shared values

Social Space Culture Building: These designs can help students develop shared values by building a culture that promotes a sense of community and a spirit of cooperation. Through shared learning and interaction[9], students develop shared values such as respect, cooperation and teamwork.

Enhance emotional communication:

Design of shared leisure areas: Designing leisure areas with a comfortable atmosphere can promote more natural emotional communication among students. This design helps develop students' empathy and emotional intelligence and improves their ability to deal with interpersonal relationships.

In summary, social space design helps provide an environment that promotes the development of students' social skills and teamwork abilities. Such a design is not only a place for communication, but also an important platform for cultivating students' social interaction skills and collective cooperation abilities. This design helps shape students with good social literacy and lays the foundation for their future career development and life interactions.

4. Space Design Management Path

4.1. Planning stage: cooperation methods and strategies between school administrators and design teams

During the planning stage, the collaborative approach and strategy between school administrators and the design team is crucial. The following measures can be taken to ensure effective collaboration:

Clarify goals and needs: Administrators need to clearly define the school's educational goals and space needs. Before cooperating with the design team, the goals, scale, functional requirements, and teaching concepts of the space design should be clearly defined.

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Close communication and cooperation: Establish an open communication channel and teamwork mechanism. Regularly organize meetings or workshops for managers and design team members to discuss together to ensure that both parties have a consensus on goals and expectations.

Emphasis on educational concepts and practices: Administrators need to convey the school's educational concepts and practices to the design team so that the design team can better understand and integrate them into the space design.

Fully understand the school culture and community needs: The design team should fully understand the school's cultural background, student groups, and community needs in order to design a space that is more realistic and consistent with the school's characteristics.

Encourage innovation and provide feedback: Managers should encourage design teams to come up with innovative space design ideas and provide timely feedback. Both parties should establish a good atmosphere of cooperation and allow two-way communication and constructive discussions.

Establish clear timelines and goals: Administrators and the design team need to work together to establish clear timelines and milestones to ensure that the design progress is consistent with the school's actual needs and timelines.

Consider Sustainability and Budget Management: Managers and design teams should work together to consider sustainability, maintenance costs, and budget management of design options to ensure the design meets affordability and long-term operational needs.

Carefully select the design team: Administrators need to select a design team with rich experience, professional knowledge, and a design team that is consistent with the school's educational philosophy to ensure that the final design solution meets the actual needs of the school.

Through the above cooperation methods and strategies, school administrators and design teams can work together to ensure that the design of educational spaces is consistent with the school's educational goals and practices, and to maximize student learning and all-round development.

4.2. Design stage: flexible and diverse space design and layout

During the design phase, flexible and diverse space designs and layouts are constructed to create a learning environment that can meet a variety of teaching needs and learning styles. Such a design requires that the space be not just a traditional classroom, but a multifunctional space that can adapt to different teaching scenarios and learning activities.

First, we considered adopting a modular design concept to divide the space into movable and adjustable modules, so that the space can be recombined when needed to adapt to various teaching activities and learning scenarios. This modular design allows for quick and flexible adjustments to space layouts, creating spaces suitable for group discussions, workshops, independent learning, and teamwork.

Secondly, the design team will focus on the construction of multi-functional space layout and create diverse learning areas, such as flexible classroom settings, self-study areas, communication spaces and group discussion areas, to meet the learning needs of different subjects and students. This design concept transforms the space into a place that can support a variety of learning activities, allowing students to better explore and develop in different scenarios.

To create a more flexible and open learning space, the design team will choose movable furniture and equipment so that students and teachers can adjust the space layout and use equipment as needed. At the same time, attention is paid to the introduction of natural light and the creation of a green environment to create a spacious, bright, comfortable and natural

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learning atmosphere, which is conducive to improving students' learning enthusiasm and attention.

Overall, during the design phase, we are committed to creating a flexible, diverse and adaptable learning space, providing students and teachers with a more innovative and adaptable learning environment through reasonable layout and facilities. This design is not only to meet teaching needs, but also to stimulate students' learning enthusiasm and creativity, and promote their more comprehensive development and more effective learning.

4.3. Implementation stage: participation of teachers and students and utilization of innovative space

During the implementation phase, the participation of teachers and students is crucial, as their collaboration and innovative use of space can greatly affect the teaching effect and learning experience. Through the active participation of teachers and students, innovative space utilization can be achieved in the following areas:

First, teacher participation can lead to optimized space utilization for actual teaching needs. They understand the subject characteristics and teaching content, and can flexibly use space resources to create more specific and accurate teaching scenarios based on course requirements and teaching objectives. For example, according to the needs of different courses, teachers can adjust the space layout and set up group cooperation areas, display areas or experimental benches to enable students to better participate in the course content and promote interaction and learning effects.

Secondly, students' participation in innovative space utilization can stimulate their active learning and creative thinking. As students participate in the process of space design and utilization, they can develop their teamwork and problem-solving skills. For example, students can work with teachers to design and arrange learning spaces and put forward their own ideas and suggestions to achieve a space layout that better suits their own learning habits and needs. This kind of participation can enhance students' sense of responsibility and stimulate their active participation and innovation in the learning environment.

At the same time, the cooperation between teachers and students can also bring more creativity and integration of ideas in the use of space. Through the interaction between teachers and students, continuous improvement and optimization of space layout and use can be achieved. They can jointly explore various possibilities for space utilization, use creativity, and try new teaching methods and space design concepts to improve teaching effects and learning experience.

During the implementation phase, teacher and student engagement and innovative use of space are key to building a more flexible and adaptable learning environment. Their cooperation and innovation provide strong support and guarantee for achieving the best results in teaching and learning.

4.4. Continuous improvement: evaluation mechanism and space optimization

In the process of continuous improvement of educational space design, it is crucial to establish an evaluation mechanism and space optimization strategy. The evaluation mechanism provides effective reference and improvement direction for space design by collecting data and feedback information.

First of all, the evaluation mechanism needs to consider many factors, such as student and teacher satisfaction surveys, observation of academic performance and student engagement, as well as evaluation of teaching effectiveness and space utilization efficiency. This data and information can help identify the strengths and weaknesses of space design and provide a basis for further optimization.

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Secondly, continuous improvement requires adopting corresponding optimization strategies based on the evaluation results. For example, adjusting space layouts, optimizing equipment settings, or improving space functionality based on feedback from students and teachers. In addition, data analysis and evaluation are used to identify areas with low space utilization, and then the design and functions of these areas can be re-planned.

In the process of continuous improvement, the continuous optimization of space design needs to keep pace with actual needs and usage. By establishing an evaluation mechanism and paying close attention to user feedback and data indicators, we can continuously optimize the educational space, improve teaching effects, and create a more suitable and innovative learning environment.

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