

중소도시 쇠퇴지역 재생정책 합리화를 위한 근린단위 연구

Rationalizing Community Policy for Korean Small and Medium-sized Cities' Slum Regeneration

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Rationalizing Community Policy for Small and Medium-sized Cities' Slum Regeneration in Korea

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The Korea government have recently put the existing non-statutory regeneration process on a statutory footing. Based on this legal standpoint as well as many demands from professionals and field experts will expand the policy implementations and accelerate the projects in every aspects. However small and medium-sized cities in Korea are so vulnerable at the level of financial independency, a fast-shrinking population, irrevocable aging phenomenon, social and physical dilapidation. It is beyond their autonomy and speed-up its weakening further.

In this given condition, this research aims to explore factors for good and sustainable community regeneration with regard to citizen participation methods, the characters and roles of support-agents, sense of residents toward existing community regeneration projects, planning and policy roll entitled to local governments, socially and spatially embedded units integrating resident's cognition and administrative districts.

This understanding guides us to more field-oriented concept of community unit, which the people live there have developed as their shared area with neighbors. Clear conceptual knowledge seems to be essential for improving governmental policy and strategies of sustainable community regeneration. The research is majorly focused on analysis field condition and field experts activities through one-to-one interview, site visit, in-depth discussion and focus-group-interview with non-governmental organization and local organizations.

Up to now, there are project management teams and urban regeneration related service centers which are usually public-affiliated, professionals, experts, local universities, local organizations, NGOs which are usually belong to private or 3rd sector, and residents, dong-jang(in general, the highest seniority in their group), and various types of local units which is acting as a community organization. And this is more and more diversified.

A brief response to research inquiry can be abridged at 3 points. First, it has been developing more effective communication channels as many agents acting at the support level working vertically integrating policy and field as well as horizontally integrating residents and residents or residents and local units. Second, there are several significant units that seems to strengthen the governance of community regeneration projects. At planning level, it is Administrative Dong-district, at project level, it is district-Tong(the smallest administrative unit in Korea), and at field activity level, it is Administrative Dong-Tong-Ban-household.

It highlights the importance of Administrative Dong and Tong acting as a socially and spatially embedded unit for improving coherent planning, sustainability of project. It could be related with further discussion between neighborhood unit and living circumstances. Clear guidance to structuring various agents at the regeneration-support level requires more specific descriptions on organization chart on Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transportation's regeneration planning manual. Local government's improved demands and policy implementations is expected concerning detailed policy delivery systems.

Keywords : Neighborhood, Community, Community Unit, Community Regeneration, Small and Medium-sized City, Support Center