

**한반도 통일시대 기반구축을 위한 건축분야 기초연구**  
Basic research for the architecture based on the unification age

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### 1. Introduction

Park Geun-hye government has emphasized the basic direction of unification, including through the 2014 Preparatory Commission established after the reunification Dresden Declaration ('14.8.7.), National Liberation Day ('14.08.15). Livelihood from a small town, with respect to the architecture sector leaving the two Koreas improve the living environment with infrastructure cooperation with the Civil excavation of cultural heritage preservation was referring to recovery of homogeneity, from small businesses. The purpose of this study is the first, is to build a unified basis for a summary of the relevant existing discussions, and second is to set up a unified architectural contrast advocacy directions and step-by-step unification prepare goals and challenges. For this purpose, this study assumes three kinds of architectural framework. First, the economy, industry and the architecture sector, including with respect to construction, building production systems and related land and the construction of urban areas from a technical perspective. Second, building construction related to construction, residents living in the service of the institutional process in terms of the social point of view. Third, the construction of a cultural perspective, the building was divided into architectural forms, futuristic shared values between the two Koreas, which aims to restore homogeneity.

### 2. Trend of Unification Preparation

Promote unity against the architecture sector trends are examined separately in policy, business and the private sector. In the case of policy areas, we looked at the government's policy direction and a unified organizing committee, united against the architecture sector in promoting business by central government. For businesses,

social economy, industry belongs to the business such as the development and maintenance projects and academic exchanges and cultural events in the cultural dimension driven from a technical perspective. In the case of policy areas, there are ongoing reunification various policies, etc. Preparatory Committee, the Ministry of Unification, Ministry section. For the private sector, since the 1990s began to study various outcomes are introduced. Depending on the collapse of the former socialist countries, a wide range of North Korea-related information are also available on the private time began. This business also began to be economic cooperation and various Kumgang development, the Kaesong Industrial Complex Project, but been some projects, the situation does not is being promoted as a full-fledged exchange step.

### **3. Understanding the North Korea Architecture**

Perception of the difference between the North-South in the field of architecture is to be considered part of the key in the course of the next integration, unification. First, the architecture of the economic, industrial and technical point of view look at for building materials, etc., professionals into the North region. Except for the Pacific region and the architecture of the majority of urban areas and the areas identified in the 1980s, the level of South Korea and the lack of basic industries have been identified as poor based on the building materials-related businesses. Second, the architecture of the social perspective is looked at as the principal subject of construction, the building of socialist city in the last cultural perspective building laws and regulations, such as building standards and housing schemes. The biggest difference is that the North and the South Building construction is a construction made according to the state-controlled use. Reportedly also it emerged that limited individual ownership structures, but include personnel and related materials are managed by the State through the total planning and construction.

### **4. Architecture Sector Case Study of German unification**

In Germany, it did not establish a separate policy before the reunification of the city and the architecture sector. But the city was built and the architecture sector policies that were already running tantanhi in West Germany and East Germany, even complementary, animals and reduce the gap between urban architectural development

between the West by applying it to achieve balanced development. Therefore, introducing promote progress, the application was being urban and architectural fields policy of 'urban development support' (Städtebauförderung) in the unified around West Germany and then united what are sub-programs of this policy contribute to the revitalization of the West German city of GDR cities and nine and balancing I looked at whether.

Which was presented as the main challenge is 6 kinds of as "system architecture urgent deal of change ',' underdeveloped urban reconstruction of the former East German", "residential improvement of the former East Germany ',' social convergence ',' City of the Moving Population decline, " such as a local revitalization. In order to solve each of these policies, including pilot urban projects, urban light, positive urban development and conservation with a focus on the history and culture policy area was conducted. Notably it can establish a central government and regional development strategies to meet the local conditions stadtbau for major urban areas by separating the role of local government and promoting "social welfare city 'policies linked to the existing welfare and urban strategies.

### **5. Reunification era building architecture field-based projects**

The goal of the architecture sector practices to examine in this study may also need to be addressed step by step. The first step is to prepare for inter-Korean cooperation in the field of architecture sector, second step is to prepare for the integration between the two Koreas unify legislation ready, third steps is provided integrated legal system. Reunification Plan is the principle of unity is sustained in coming has been presented by the North Korea policy direction in the concrete practical steps in each government. Park Geun-hye, the government presented a "peaceful reunification based building 'as one of the four national trend, and it was presented as a predominant strategy Peninsula trust process" was set up to normalize inter-Korean relations through which the major national tasks.

3 The goal of the Korean Peninsula trust process is the development of inter-Korean relations, the Korean peninsula peace, unification-based deployment. North-South relations should pursue the common sense and the new international norm established through inter-Korean relations, economic · socio-cultural community

building through the reciprocal exchange · expansion of North-South cooperation and mutual benefit. Peace on the Korean peninsula is to build a military confrontation and ease the economic · cultural communities through the sustainable peace through a "small reunification 'aims to gradually unify the" great unity "through · political and institutional integration. Unification-based building society seeks to expand its competence in preparation for reunification and build a unified base through cooperation with the international community.

Initiatives in conjunction with the preparation of the architecture sector may be important also considering scenarios for reunification corresponding challenges. For such variables, regardless of the reunification plan for sudden changes and accentuated seriously addressed in a unified field. The correspondence also a wide range in the architecture sector could also be made step-by-step preparations for a large-scale population movement caused by the sudden change occur, such circumstances can one challenge to be ready. However, in this study, we propose to review the need to respond to challenges in a step-by-step unification 'from the perspective of a unified Korean community plan "official uniform way in dealing with South Korea. This is because because it is the basic direction of unification, has gradually preparing the necessary geonchukgye yet because they have not been provided with various scenarios correspond to your environment. Therefore, at this time, and that of North-South exchanges should be first, and the like, the possibility of promoting cultural exchange and the architecture sector dimensional cooperation in the humanitarian dimension, the way that promoted international cooperation mechanism and joint can be reviewed.

## **6. Conclusion**

Results of the present study was conducted by reviewing the achievements in the field of architecture existing in the dimension we obtain the basic data for future research. Through a unified basis, based on the discussions that were organized to discuss existing initiatives proposed in the future. Information about North Korea had limitations do not show the construction of the North Group. However, it should be started against a unified research at that point to future research. Future Roadmap possible through the recent trends and policy direction of unification against the

construction sector were presented in draft primary level. In the early stages presents a feasible project for unified policy against the construction sector, research institutions council and co-operation, based on a unified era building construction through cooperation and promote business opportunities in small steps with North Korea. Each has a future promotion goals, the need to refine the construction sector through initiatives such as the ongoing collaboration group of experts and other departments for such strategies and to establish a comprehensive strategic plan

**Keywords:** unification, architecture, culture exchange