

농촌마을의 공동화 현황 및 공간관리 수요 분석

Analysis of the Current Status of Hollowing Out in Rural Villages and Demand for Spatial Management

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SUMMARY

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The government recently revised the Balanced National Development Act(October 2021) to designate a population-reducing area and established a selective support system. The result of the government agency's announcement of high-risk areas for extinction according to the population extinction index had a significant impact on our society, and the discussion on local annihilation became the subject of policy.

In this trend, this study aims to discover the tasks of spatial policies that are distinct from population policies based on the common-sense understanding that even if the population is hollowed out, the land remains. We maintain the position that spatial management policy should be differentiated from the population policy. Therefore, the structure of this research discussion was established as follows to examine the issues of land use management, which should be uniquely addressed by spatial policies, in the context of rural areas, away from the population-oriented viewpoint.

This study focused on identifying the need to respond to land use changes that occur in the process of hollowing out rural villages, identifying priority management targets, and confirming the need to enhance the effectiveness of micro land use management measures in rural village conditions.

The first stage of the analysis is to select a candidate group of rural villages to be hollowed out, and to analyze the hollowing characteristics of the population, access to living services, and farm household population. In the second stage, Yeongyang-gun, Yecheon-gun, and Uiseong-gun are selected as target areas where

the demand for land use management can be expected due to the change in the relationship between farm households and farmland cultivation conditions due to the decrease in the proportion of the farm household population. The microscopic land use status according to the zoning system was identified, and the problems and limitations of designation of zoning system were derived from the perspective of continuous land use and management of production space, living space, and natural space. And, by analyzing the location of living service facilities and the level of accessibility in units of legal law for the entire county, the distribution of weak accessibility, the types of vulnerable service facilities, and the location of service bases were derived. Based on this, a model for maintaining and improving access to living services was proposed, and the direction of spatial management including the appropriateness of the location was reviewed.

Through the analysis results, this study was focused on the fact that in the use zoning system for rural spatial management, the operation of the zoning system should achieve the complementary operational purpose. Policy implications of this are that if a use area is a standard criterion for forming the basis of spatial order by determining the proximity relationship between land uses, the use area and use district are a means of localizing the agricultural land, which is a key land use management target in rural areas. It means that the land related to it must be properly designated and managed.

In this context, various management methods are needed to suit rural conditions and land use characteristics in terms of reservation, multipurpose use, relocation and etc. It is necessary to comprehensively understand the operation status of land use management methods related to the National Land Planning Act, Farmland Act, Mountain Management Act, Rural Development Act, Grassland Act, etc. The policy suggestions are 15 types of policy tasks based on rural villages' spatial management demands were identified.

Keywords :

Rural Villages, Hollowing Out, Land Use, Access to Living Services, Zoning System, Spatial Management