
SUMMARY



Improvement Measures for Managing Idle Land of Rural Areas in the Depopulation Era

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According to the National Statistical Office's estimate of future population, the nation's population is expected to decline to a peak of 52.16 million in 2030 to reach 51.09 million by 2040. Idle Land increases are expected, especially in rural areas, in these era of depopulation. Idle Land means "land in a state that is not used and left unused, or land that is being used but is significantly underutilized."

As the number of Unoccupied Houses in Rural Communities, Unoccupied Constructs and Idle Agricultural Land is increasing due to the shrinking population, it is necessary to come up with comprehensive measures to manage them. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to identify the status of Idle Land, Unoccupied Houses in Rural Communities, Unoccupied Constructs, Idle Agricultural Land, etc, and to propose measures to comprehensively manage Idle Land occurring in rural areas.

For this purpose, the present study reviewed literature about domestic and

foreign literature, laws and systems related to land use, and utilized statistical data analysis, GIS analysis, foreign case investigation, cooperative research and expert survey.

In addition, six counties(Gapyeong-gun, Yangpyeong-gun, Cheongdo-gun, Bonghwa-gun, hwasun-gun, Gurye-gun)were surveyed on Idle Land such as Unoccupied Houses, Idle Agricultural Land, and the need for idle land management was studied by combining these with the status of living society relative to the population.

In particular, the government investigated the Idle Land management system of foreign countries, such as France and Japan, and drew up suggestions to explore ways to manage Idle Land in Korea.

Through this study, It can be presented Infrastructure to enhance the satisfaction of the people's lives (schools, childcare facilities, welfare facilities for the elderly, public facilities, etc.) expansion supply plan by utilizing Idle Land in rural areas, and expect to induce regional regeneration in rural areas. It will also contribute to the suggestion of Idle Land management measures for improving Idle Land management in rural areas. However, in this study, the problems concerning Idle Agricultural Land and Unoccupied Houses were identified and management measures were proposed through a survey, but the status of Unoccupied Constructs or public facilities included in the concept of Idle Land was not clearly understood. Therefore, further research is needed on how to identify and manage the situation.

Suggestion made by the research policy are as follows. About the study on the Management of Idle Land, first, administrative response systems for eliminating Idle Agricultural Land and curbing outbreaks are needed. Second, lead to be used for agricultural purposes as much as possible, and Third, based on the survey conducted by the city and county, the government needs to set

the direction of utilization and readjusts rational solution measures. Fourth, it is necessary to maintain farmland through various entrances to the subject, cultivation of scenic crops, and changing crops, and use it as a place for other recreation, as well as a place for exchanges between urban and rural communities. Finally, as there is a tendency to restore Idle Agricultural Land to its original natural state, policies are implemented to preserve the natural environment.

Also, on the Management of Unoccupied Houses, First, The role of the central and local governments should be redefined. Second, it is necessary to establish an empty house investigation system and an information service system. Third, the government's support system should be re-established by dividing it into 'use of Unoccupied Houses' and 'removal of Unoccupied Houses' for effective management of Unoccupied Houses in rural areas.

Finally, It is necessary to induce centred·intensive residence, while also encouraging voluntary maintenance of owners.