

論文の内容の要旨

The Interaction Process between Regional Communities and Urban Contexts in the
Modernization of Korea

—Focusing on Bugundang and its Historical Transitions in Seoul—

(韓国近代化における地域共同体と都市文脈の相互作用プロセス

—ブグンダン(府君堂)とその歴史的変遷を中心に—)

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This study is about Bugundang(府君堂), a representative ritual space in Seoul City, Korea that still contains traditional characteristic of regional community. Whereas regions which Bugundang located in were suburban villages of old Seoul, they have turned into a center of Seoul through the modernization process of Korea.

The purpose of this study is to understand how changes in the urban context caused by modern civil engineering works and zoning through the modernization process between regional communities and urban contexts had influenced on historical transitions and characteristics of Bugundang communities in each region, as well as how the interaction process had spatialized through Bugundang as cultural landscape. Although there have been a lot of research studies on Bugundang, most of them have approached it in views of folklore, religion and history as a ritual space, which means not many researchers have studied how the modernized urban context as the environment of each Bugundang had influenced on regional difference patterns of each Bugundang through the modernization process.

And there has been no research that studied historical transitions of each Bugundang community in the modernization of Korea, in relation to modern civil engineering works, zoning as modern urban planning.

This study consists of five chapters. In Chapter 1, the introduction, raises questions in

regard to not only current interests in the relationship between regional communities and modernized urban contexts of Korea for the sustainable city, but also the regional difference at historical transitions patterns of Bugundang as a ritual space that had been maintained by regional communities in the modernization. And it explains why Bugundang was chosen as a subject.

Chapter 2 arranged commonly known facts and information about Bugundang and the influence of modernization on Bugundang. In particular, how Bugundang has been made relations with its community through the social system and the spatial system of Bugundang are arranged based on precedent studies. It also points out that regional difference of the transition patterns of Bugundang in the modernization could not be explained through the concept of ‘The area of Bugundang culture’ asserted in several studies.

Chapter 3, through literature reviews and old map analysis, clarified historical transitions of Bugundang communities caused by modern civil engineering works based on the representative 8 cases of Bugundang with changes in each region caused by modern civil engineering works and their historical transitions through the modernization process. First, the fact that modern civil engineering works to respond urban expansions and reorganizations of the urban context for the modernization such as railroad constructions in the early of the modernization of Korea, levee, riverside-road and bridge constructions along the Han River from 1950 to 1980 had differently influenced on Bugundang communities in each region was found out. The transitions of Bugundang community had been followed by changes in the region caused by modern civil engineering works. Secondly, modern civil engineering works had been crucial points at historical transitions of Bugundang communities. Especially The Primary Overall Development Plan of the Han River^{第1次漢江綜合開發} from 1967 to 1969 had been a turning point in the modern transitions of the leading group of Hannam Bugundang and Bamseom Bugundang from based on the cooperative society to based on the friendship society.

Chapter 4 analyzed and discussed the present condition of characteristics of Bugundang communities related with zoning through literature reviews, zoning map analysis and interviews. Although the urban context had been reorganized by modern urban planning such as zoning, zoning had made each region had different characteristics. Most of all, the neighborhood commerce area decided by semi-residential area and general residential area had made the leading group of Bugundang composed of economically active ages because of the collaboration at the neighborhood commerce in their region. In addition, there were

participants under their shop name in those cases. In same vein, the number of participants at the ritual of Bugundang also had been influenced by the influx of newcomers with the need for collaboration in the region. Moreover, there was an unintended result that spatial scope of Bugundang as regional ritual space almostly covered within a 500m radius in the region.

Chapter 5 concluded that research results of this dissertation could explain regional difference of the present conditions of the ritual of Bugundang and the physical form of Bugundang in each region as cultural landscape. Suggestions for future study also followed with the consideration of limitations of the study.

The main subject is a try to clarify the interaction process between regional communities and urban contexts in the modernization process. However, the biggest significance of this study is that it shows the possibility of research based on Bugundang could be a connection between the urban research and the folklore research caused from its own characteristics as a cultural landscape.