

## 論文の内容の要旨

### A Study on rural-urban linkage activities of social enterprise focusing on development of rural community in Korea

(韓国における農村発展に着目した社会的企業の都市・農村連携活動に関する研究)

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The socio-economic condition of rural area in Republic of Korea has been gradually deteriorated in terms of exclusion from development, less accessibility to public service and population drainage. In addition, aging populations, low numbers of new business start-ups, low incomes and vulnerable natural environments are some of the challenges faced by rural communities in South Korea (the Republic of Korea, *hereafter Korea*). Unsurprisingly then, the enhancement of “rural life, rural community and rural economy” has been a major objectives of the Korean governments. Even though broad cognition of these conditions, this vicious cycle of poverty these factors lead continued for several decades in Korea. To solve these problems, government’s policy for rural development has changed its paradigm from exogenous development to endogenous development until mid-2000s. However, top-down policy of central government based on the public project has shown unsuccessful outcome due to the lack of rural resources. Therefore the sustainable rural development fulfilling economic, social and environmental ways is considered more especially in the condition of the impoverishment of rural communities in Korea. As a result, the paradigm of rural development is shifting again to the rural-urban linkage by the way of using resources of rural and urban area to complement each other.

On the other hand, social enterprise and the new organizations of social economy have introduced by public policy and planning field to redeem the market and government’s failure. Since early 2000s, social enterprises have been figured particularly high on the Korean political agenda as a means to meet the need for provision of public services and job creation in disadvantaged communities. Even though there has been a lack of scientific research about theories, practical applications and supporting policies about social enterprise, many researchers have found the potential to solve the social and economic problems by the way of business in extracted or underdeveloped fields or local areas. Although this thesis cannot build on an overall accepted definition of social enterprises so far, many researchers agree on the observation that social enterprise can be the suitable innovative actors in local economic development today.

Therefore, this thesis focuses on social enterprise in rural community, since social enterprise is often considered a hybrid mechanism to meet social and economic needs at the same time and lead the comprehensive vitalization of rural community in Korea. Specially, this thesis explores to what extent the role of social enterprise in relation to rural-urban linkage has changed overtime and why, focusing on the period after the 2007, the period of legislation of “Social Enterprise Fostering Act” by Ministry of Employment and Labor (*hereafter, MOEL*).

In this thesis, the characteristics of social enterprise in Korea within the context of institutionalization will be discussed and the role of social enterprise in shaping the rural-urban linkage will be examined.

This thesis aims to inform general debates about the role of social enterprise by drawing lessons from the attitudes and activities of social enterprise in shifting social, economic and political paradigms in Korea.

Chapter 2 reviews the political background, social conditions, and local development policies within modern Korean society in terms of exogenous and endogenous development paradigm of governments and the compromise between state and local governments and civil society. Between the 1960s and the early 1990s, the Korean government emphasized economic growth in the name of the developmental state using growth pole and urban area and rural development policy was given less priority until mid-1990s. Since the Kim Young Sam government, the development of democracy and the growth of civil society have been the critical reasons for the government’s rural development policy. Since the 1997 economic crisis, government and civil society have reached a consensus about the provision of a welfare system. A variety of local welfare policies were implemented during this period.

Chapter 3 introduces the debate surrounding the definitions of social enterprise and theoretical ideas on social enterprise that are widely discussed by Korean academics. It aims to analyze and conceptualize the concepts, necessities, functions, and effects of social enterprise in changing circumstances. No single theory, however, can fully explain the features of social enterprise and its role, given its complicated and uncertain features. Synthesizing various theories, Chapter 3 investigates the primary and additional roles of social enterprise.

Chapter 4 reviews the political background, social conditions, and local development policies within modern Korean Society in terms of efficiency, equity and balanced development of nation. Between 1960s and the early 1990s, the Korean Government emphasized economic growth in the name of the pole-growth development and the policies for extracted local areas were given less priorities until 2000s. Since 1997 economic crisis, the policy combined with ‘productive welfare’ and the ‘regionalization’ has been the critical reasons social enterprise was on the rise as the alternative for the government’s regional development policy. Since Kim Dae Jung government, government has prepared the social enterprise

policies for job creating for the weak and the extracted. By the regimes passed three times, the policy system consisting of social enterprise has appeared the performance gradually.

Chapter 5 explains the methodology adopted in this thesis. In order to acquire subjective information such as attitudes, conditions, and points of view of those who working in social enterprises, structured questionnaire survey and semi-structured interviews were implemented. Various objective data such as reports, leaflets, statistical year books and white papers were reviewed to support the subjective information obtained through interviews.

Chapter 6 investigates the political condition of Chungnam-province regarding regional development and social enterprise promotion since 2007 to present. The majority of the social enterprises are situated over the Seoul metropolitan area in Korea and the distribution of them on other regions, especially in rural areas, are very rare. Therefore, the development strategy fostering social enterprise has been considered that encompass limitation. Even though this unbalanced distribution of social enterprises, Chungnam-province in Korea have legislated the “social economy support ordinance” (2012) for their own, and have been including the “agricultural innovation strategy” and “6th industry strategy” in the field of rural development of the “4th Chungnam-province Comprehensive Plan” (2012) in the first time in Korea. This unique step of Chungnam-province considered as the very advanced case in the short history of social enterprise in Korea.

Chapter 7 analyzes the present condition and the activities of social enterprise in Chungnam-province based on the structured questionnaire survey and the second statistical data from Chungnam-province. The main fields of analysis are classified with 4 categories: internal condition, government’s support, outcomes and networks according to the analytical framework. In first, the internal condition is focusing on the history, local form and the business field of social enterprise and the recognition of the members of social enterprise are also analyzed. Secondly, government’s support is focusing on the condition of the funding and institutional support from central and regional government. Thirdly, the outcomes divided with social and economic outcomes of social enterprise. Finally, I analyze the network and relationships between sectors and organizations which have effect on the activities of respondent social enterprise.

In next analyzed the 8 cases to find out the features of RUL activities of social enterprises. The cases were selected based on the result of the questionnaire survey in Chapter 7 and the recommendation of the experts and consideration of is legal form and business fields. The RUL activities of the cases are divided with the physical flow of resources and outputs, flow of human resources and customers and flow of the information. As the specific characteristics of social enterprise have own which means the fulfillment of social and economic value at the same time, the RUL activities also show major flows in social resources than economic resources and outputs. And RUL is indirectly dedicated to the development of rural

community by PR and education course for the rural people than the direct way according to trading of products. Therefore, the mixing mechanism of social enterprise make more fluent of the RUL activities and dedications to rural village development

Chapter 8 concludes that social enterprises in Korea try to do business between rural and urban area: physical and immaterial resources and outcomes according to the projects and business activities. This chapter draws five key findings from the fieldwork and reflects on those findings from the RUL perspective. After introducing the recent change in Korea's political and economic environment on the role of social enterprise, the second half of this chapter explains that social enterprise in Chungnam-province has to be more flexible and have a long-term perspective to deal with such dramatic environmental change. In addition, the last section suggests a methodology to develop future discussion based on the limitations of this thesis.

In this thesis, the characteristics of social enterprise in Korea within the context of institutionalization are discussed and the activities of social enterprise in shaping the rural-urban linkage are examined in detail. Therefore, this thesis aims to inform general debates about the role of social enterprise by drawing lessons from the attitudes and activities of social enterprise in shifting social, economic and political paradigms in Korea. After then, through the practical case survey, this thesis finds out the features of RUL activities of social enterprises. The RUL activities of the cases are divided with the physical flow of resources and outputs, flow of human resources and customers and flow of the information. As the specific characteristics of social enterprise have own which means the fulfillment of social and economic value at the same time, the RUL activities also show major flows in social resources than economic resources and outputs. And RUL is indirectly dedicated to the development of rural community by agricultural learning and exchange of human resources for the rural people than the direct way according to trading of products. Therefore, the hybrid mechanism of social enterprise facilitate more the RUL activities, the opposite dedications to rural village development is also fostered.