

문화정책에 따른 문화복지시설의 활용방안 연구
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Abstract

A Study on the Promotional Plan for Newly Developed Cultural Welfare Facilities Based on Cultural Policy

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The 21st century, referred to as the century of cultures, is presenting much information and data on government's cultural vision and cultural policy. In terms of the education of voluntary service worker, it is desperately necessary to make a shift in thinking of the agency heads who provide intensive education for those having a great knowledge of cultures. Short-, medium- and long-term education is needed on the unit of eup(town) and meon(township), and the development of the model for the home of the culture is needed as the program that can be provided at the college level.

There are 232 basic self-governing bodies, but there is a small number of the homes of the culture in Korea. The Ministry of Culture and Tourism has the plan to increase the number of the centers of the culture to 500 till 2011, but does not have enough budget for it. The objective of inducing residents to participate in the operation of the home of the culture still has a long way to go. More than half of the users visiting the home of the culture are students.

It is said that the home of the culture was developed to suit our realities by modelling the home of the culture (maison de la culture). At the time of De Gaulle government in French in 1959, Andre Malraux, literary writer, appointed as the minister of culture, cried for the 'local autonomy of the culture' and the 'local diffusion of the high culture' and went ahead with the establishment of the home of the culture as the stronghold supporting the cultural activity of the locality in each department(our wider-area autonomous body).

Therefore, this study was intended to probe the plan for establishing and promoting the cultural welfare facility based on the government's cultural policy. That is, this study aimed to present basic materials for local residents to be able to use the home of the culture as the space for cultural welfare programs in having the cultural experiences of spiritual abundance.

For this purpose, this study attempted to investigate the realities of the cultural facilities of the locality in consideration of their domestic and foreign tendency and present a new model of the 'use of the culture' well-suited to the local characteristics. Secondary data obtained from the research of the existing literature materials, the case study of the living and cultural space and the interview with those concerned were used as data used for analysis.

To improve the cultural susceptibility and creativity of local residents and promote cultural welfare, it is necessary to embody the home of the culture to perform a role and function as the cultural welfare space by probing the plan to establish the 'use of the culture' at city, county and district or township, town dong offices.

For this purpose, it is first necessary to secure the space for local residents to have cultural experiences and have the related program. That is, it is urgent to provide local residents with the conditions for them to see, hear, feel and appreciate artistic works to enjoy arts.

Second, education should be provided for spectator cultures. To this end, institutional arrangement is required for a diversity of life-long learning programs to operate at each educational institution.

Third, it is necessary to systematize information on cultural and artistic performance. To attain this goal, it is thought that the networked information transmission system through the role of information media such as the Internet and mass media is desperately needed.

Fourth, it is necessary to educate and train organized manpower necessary for the operation of performance culture and cultural space. In particular, it is necessary to activate the small

group of diverse voluntary cultures and organize cultural consumers such as support for the formation of local voluntary service workers and college club.

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