



## *Subject of Strategy for National Development*

In the 21st century, Gyeonggi Province is expected to have a low potential growth rate and an unstable economy due to changes in the world economy, unstable international situation surrounding the Republic of Korea, continued regulation of the Seoul metropolitan area, high land prices, and changes in population structure due to low birthrate and aging. In order to overcome these internal and external difficulties, this study presented the national strategy for Gyeonggi Province. The national development strategy task is to set up a vision of "a vibrant economy and a happiness community to live together" with the aim of economic activation and welfare realization that people want in 13 million games.

In order to achieve this vision, we proposed five goals, 19 strategies and 71 major tasks. In particular, the 73 major tasks have included major sourcing and pending projects in Gyeonggi Province and cities and counties, and have been uncovered through organic collaboration with the Gyeonggi Province, Gyunggi Research Institute, Gyeonggi Welfare Foundation, and Gyeonggi Province Family Women Research Institute.

Strategies and major tasks of the five major objectives are as follows.

The first goal is 'leading the 4th industrial revolution and creating jobs.' In order to create good jobs, Gyeonggi Province will respond to the 4th industrial revolution preemptively and will lead to future generations. In other words, there are five major strategies such as the establishment of infrastructure for the 4th industrial revolution and creation of innovation clusters, creation of high quality jobs, decentralization of economic democratization, global industrialization of culture and tourism, and cultivation of high value-added advanced agriculture. The main tasks are building the Pangyo-Gwanggyo-Dongtan Global Content Valley, linking IoT and Big Data to fostering promising industries and test-beds that will lead the 4th industrial revolution, and cutting-edge Techno Valley such as Pangyo Techno Valley in Gyeonggi Province And the strategic utilization of cultural assets through the establishment of accommodation and experience facilities in World Heritage sites such as Suwon Hwaseong Fortress.

The second goal is to create a 'warm welfare community' for the disparity of wealth and generation conflicts, and to provide even welfare service for the socially weak. In order to benefit from the welfare benefits without gap by region or class, the five strategies such as cooperation with the central government, strengthening the responsibility of the nation for health and welfare, fostering social economy, 21 major tasks were presented. Major tasks include strengthening the social safety net for the socially disadvantaged, such as lifelong customized support for single-person households and the abolition of the disabled person's rating system, training social workers with excellent economic manpower, And the introduction of a youth health examination system to secure health rights.

The third goal is to achieve regional and national development through local planning and management by removing the centralized government's balanced development perspective that hinders national development by strengthening global competitiveness of the metropolitan area. We have proposed five major strategies such as the transformation of metropolitan policy, sustainable environment and energy policy, safe and convenient metropolitan transportation revolution, and 17 major tasks to implement them. Major challenges include the realignment of the nature conservation zone that promotes regional degradation and the eco-renovation project to revitalize old and new old cities such as Ansan, Anyang, and Siheung, except for the Gyeonggi Northern Metropolitan Area, and fundamentally solve the traffic problems in the metropolitan area. The establishment of the Metropolitan Transportation Authority for the Metropolitan Area, the development of eco-friendly land reclamation sites for Hwaseong Lake, the improvement of the electricity purchasing system, and energy independence.

Fourth, 'the establishment of a national system of the decentralization and the local autonomy' are two policies with realistic decentralization and policies for the realization of the local Autonomy, and presented 7 major tasks to implement them. Major tasks include strengthening the status of local governments by amending the Constitution of Local Decentralization and the Local Autonomy Law, and expanding local finance by raising the local consumption tax rate.

The fifth goal, "Establishing the cornerstone of the unified Korea," is based on the characteristics of Gyeonggi Province, which is the northernmost border, and proposed two major strategies to play a leading role in inter - Korean exchange and cooperation and six major tasks to implement it. Major tasks include the designation of the World

Natural Heritage of the Hantan River in the North and the designation of the Special Zone for the DMZ, and the development of a special unified tourist zone in the north of Gyeonggi Province, such as Paju.

**Key Word** Strategic task of National development, Vision, subject, Strategy, Main task